Cambria Freeman.

McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

UME X. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1876. NUMBER 6.

TORS OF THE POOR OF
COUNTY in account with the

DR.

ceived for one steer......$	55 30
" " one pig.........	3 00
" " hides.........	23 00
" " buckwheat....	4 50
" " syrup.........	3 15
ders paid by A. D. Criste, ...	10,776 82
mount.....	
	$10,872 77

CR.

George Unversaght, goods to	o. d. p.	18 00
Joseph Stibich, goods to	"	20 08
P. F. Shaffer, goods to	"	12 24
William McPherson, goods to	"	58 20
Louisa Aaron, goods to	"	51 40
C. Kreiger, goods to	"	105 28
Dopp & Bostart, goods to	"	24 05
Jacob Wild, goods to	"	89 06
George B. Wike, goods to	"	8 60
P. Shields & Son, goods to	"	1 21
James J. Murphy, clothing to	"	13 20
George Wehn, clothing to	"	8 00
Geo. C. K. Zahm, clothing to	"	4 50
Louis Wehn, shoes to	"	20 10
Nancy Nolen, allowance,	"	4 00
Wm. Flattery, esq., justice fees,	"	16 50
John Cox, esq., justice fees,	"	20 00
John Brady, esq., justice fees,	"	15 00
E. Custer, esq., justice fees,	"	1 50
P. F. Custer, esq., justice fees,	"	3 00
Ethel Benson, esq., justice fees,	"	1 00
F. M. George, esq., justice fees,	"	1 60
Joseph Miller, esq., justice fees,	"	2 00
John Sharbaugh, esq., " "	"	3 00
P. J. Little, esq., " "	"	50
W. A. B. Little, esq., " "	"	50
Thomas Callan, esq., " "	"	1 00
E. J. Waters, esq., " "	"	1 00
J. H. Fiske, esq., " "	"	3 09
John T. Harris, constable fees,	"	51 00
John Lycett, " "	"	4 24
Charles Oswald, " "	"	10 00
Andrew Glass, " "	"	3 50
A. B. Davis, " "	"	8 70
George Shaffer, " "	"	3 00
John Shelton, " "	"	3 50
George Varner, " "	"	7 00
Dennis O'Donnell, " "	"	2 95
Samuel Eaken, " "	"	6 50
J. A. Gates, " "	"	18 50
James Shumate, " "	"	5 57
George Gurley, " "	"	2 00
Joseph Horner, " "	"	4 25
Aug. Eckenrode, " "	"	7 55
H. W. M'Creary, " "	"	7 00
J. H. Myers, " "	"	5 18
J. H. Leib, " "	"	5 06
William Walters, " "	"	1 50
John W. James, " "	"	1 50
Charles Butland, " "	"	2 48
Paul Yahner, justice "	"	75
Am't paid A. Criste, Esq., by I. Lilly, Steward		95 95
		$10,872 77

STATEMENT.

Am't of Orders paid by A. D. Criste.		$10,776 82
FROM WHICH DEDUCT:		
Miscellane's paid A. D. Criste $	95 95	
Orders for debts prior to Jan. 1, 1875	18 90	
Dixmont Hospital	1,791 65	
State Lunatic Hospital	100 00	
Philadelphia Almshouse	32 07	
Montour County	81 29	
Lawrence County	181 79	
Physicians, out-door paupers	525 05	
Counsel, " "	25 00	
Out-door relief, rent, nurses, boarding, etc., o. d. p.	1,598 68	
Coffins and funeral expenses, out-door paupers	337 50	
Digging graves, o. d. paupers	61 00	
Transportation and Directors' services, out-door paupers	351 91	
Livery, out-door paupers	29 60	
Expenses to Dixmont	29 25	
Expenses to Montour county	21 85	
Lumber and posts for fencing, etc.	213 52	
Lumber and shingles for new porches	101 75	
Carpenter and mason work for new porches	161 25	
Grating and bolts for cells	175 30	
Justice and constable fees	231 62	
Carriage and cutting-box	136 00	
Am't due from Jas. J. Evans for hides	46 59	— 6,241 93
Net expenses of House and Farm, 1875.		$4,534 89

REPORT OF I. LILLY, STEWARD.

Stock on Farm.—4 horses, 8 cows, 23 sheep, 2 sows, 1 boar, 7 shoats, 8 turkeys, 38 chickens.

Products of Farm.—14 tons hay, 725 bus. oats, 540 bus. corn, 1350 bus. potatoes, 8 bus. buckwheat, 125 bus. turnips, 650 head cabbages, 1½ bbls. cucumbers, beets, beans, parsnips, tomatoes, etc.; 190 lbs. wool.

Farming Implements, &c.—1 four-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 1 carriage, 1 buggy, 1 cart, 1 hand-cart, 1 sleigh, 2 sleds, 1 threshing machine, 1 mowing machine, 1 grain drill, 1 cider mill, 2 cutting-boxes, 1 hay-rake, 1 cultivator, 3 plows, 3 harrows, 1 hay-fork and fixtures, 1 hoisting-jack, 3 grain cradles, 5 mowing scythes, 6 sets horse gears, 2 sets light harness, 1 set buggy harness, 3 saddles, bridles, halters, forks, rakes, shovels, axes, saws, hoes, chains, etc.

Manufactured in the Institution.—48 shirts, 74 women's dresses, 17 children's dresses, 12 sacques, 28 aprons, 31 chemises, 7 shrouds, 35 pillow-slips, 25 sheets, 23 pillows, 12 bolsters, 15 towels, 19 bed-ticks, 15 prs. mittens, 12 women's caps, 16 petticoats, 35 prs. socks, 20 prs. stockings, 5 sunbonnets, 15 lbs. soap, 6 bbls. soft soap, 1 kettle apple butter, 1½ bbls. sour kraut.

Articles on Hand.—94 prs. shoes, 3 prs. boots, 62 men's and boy's coats, 68 vests, 24 prs. pants, 24 prs. drawers and under-shirts, 12 hats, 25 prs. socks, 100 lbs. cotton bats, 50 yds. new matting, 25 yds. calico, 38 yds. shirting, 41 yds. toweling, 36 yds. muslin, 515 lbs. soap, 24 lbs. castile soap, 2 bbls. soft soap, 200 lbs. lard, 260 lbs. tallow, 10 lbs. candles, 60 lbs. tea, 85 lbs. coffee, 239 lbs. sugar, 51 gals. syrup, 28 lbs. pepper, 175 lbs. codfish, 1500 lbs. pork, 1825 lbs. beef, 15½ lbs. cut and dry and navy tobacco, 3 bbls. flour, 100 heads cabbage, 1 bbl. vinegar, 2½ bbls. cider, kegs apple-butter, ¼ bbl. sour kraut, 1 doz. corn brooms, 8 pairs blankets (new), 10 tons hay, 500 bus. oats, 250 bus. corn, 850 bus. potatoes, 60 bus. turnips, 20 bus. buckwheat, 150 bus. coal, 90 lbs. wool.

INMATES, &C., IN HOUSE.

Number of inmates January 1, 1875	48
" " admitted during year	60
" " born, June 6, 1875, a male child, Agnes G. Green being the mother	1—109
Discharged and absconded during the year	42
Died during the year	7— 49
Remaining in House January 1, 1876	60

Names of Inmates who died during the year, and dates.—Polly Trover, January 26th; Mary Boyles, April 26th; John McGoldrick, May 1st; Thomas Oram, May 21st; Polly Sonner, July 23d; Mary Longstreth, Sept. 19th; Geo. K. Rager, Nov. 19th. Also, buried at Poor House, "an unknown man, found dead on clay pike, April 12th."

Of the inmates remaining January 1st, 1876, there are: Sane males, 26; sane females, 16; insane males, 8; insane females, 10; blind males, 3; blind females 1. Americans, 35; foreigners, 25. Residents of the relief district, 52; non-residents, 8. Average number of inmates per month, 56; average cost of each inmate weekly, $1.56, which includes 1,939 meals to tramps during the year. I. LILLY, Steward.

AMOUNT DUE POOR HOUSE AS PER AUDITOR'S REPORT.

Am't due from County Jan'y 1, 1875	$ 4,810 23
Am't paid A. D. Criste, Esq.	95 95
Am't as per following statement	657 64
	$5,563 82
Requisition for 1875	9,000 00
	$ 14,563 82
Amount Orders paid, 1875	10,776 82
Balance in favor of Poor House	$ 3,787 00

AMOUNT DUE POOR HOUSE.

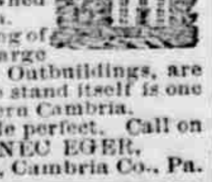
From John J. Evans for hides	$ 46 59
" William Slick, note	100 00
" J. S. Strayer, Esq., Committee of Mrs. Charlton	511 05
	$657 64

WE, the undersigned Directors of the Poor of Cambria county, do certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the expenses, etc., of the Poor and House of Employment for the year A. D. 1875. All which is respectfully submitted.

Witness our hands, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1876.

ANSELM WEAKLEN, }
CHARLES FLICK, } Directors.
JESSE PATTERSON, }
Attest—I. LILLY, Steward and Clerk.

HOTEL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the well known Hotel property owned by him, in Carrolltown borough.



The entire property, consisting of a commodious Hotel building, large and well arranged Stable and Outbuildings, are in first-class condition, and the stand itself is one of the best patronized in northern Cambria.

☞ Terms favorable and title perfect. Call on or address DOMENEC EGER,
Feb. 11.-3t. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'75.]

THE TERRORS OF THE LOST.

M. Jules Verne, in his work, "The Mysterious Island," depicts the finding of a certain boatswain upon a small Island, after a solitary residence there of twelve years' duration. This unhappy person is described as being covered over his entire body with a thick suit of hair, giving him the aspect of an ape. He is also devoid of speech, save certain unintelligible sounds, and his intellect is a blank. Evidently his reason and memory of language have both been lost for a series of years. The actions of this poor creature are those of an animal, and his habits are filthy and brutal in the extreme. He resists the efforts made to capture him, and makes repeated but futile endeavors to escape.

On the island is also discovered the dwelling originally occupied by the boatswain during the period of his first advent, but now evidently long since fallen into desuetude. It contains some cooking utensils, ammunition and fire-arms, a Bible, and some seeds, so that the castaway had within his reach the means of appeasing hunger, comfortable shelter, and a fair amount of food for the mind. Despite all this he had lost his reason, fled his dwelling, and lived like a wild beast in the forest. Having most of the essentials which contribute to comfortable existence in communities, the man had doubtless become insane from lack of companionship. At first, probably the life was novel, and engaged his intellectual faculties by the drafts which it made upon them. Further on, he longed for sight of a human face, for human sympathy and companionship. This desire grew upon him, becoming at length the one absorbing thought, which mastered and excluded all others. Then the desire for physical exertion waned; the mind, dead to all else but its intense longing for fellowship, corroded and fed upon itself; reason wandered, tottered, and fell, and the man became a mere animal. Having been of a somewhat fierce and intractable temperament before insanity, he become a wild and nervously-energetic animal. Then came a season of exposure to the elements, and a life led by the lower animals, during which nature wrought her mysterious changes in him, and set her peculiar marks upon his person. He acquired a suit of thick hair in lieu of clothes, and his facial development intensified into that of an ape. All this happened because the boatswain lacked companionship. He was lost to the world.

After his capture the lost insane man gradually recovered his sanity. By degrees the tones of his former language returned to him, and he resumed its use upon occasion. But the major portion of the twelve years passed upon the island were, and always would be, a blank to him. He had no more memory of them than if they had never existed.

But, unfortunately, M. Jules Verne deals in fiction and we must accept his statements *cum grano salis*. Now, let the writer relate a veritable history:

In the year 1834, a Mr. Davis, an officer of the Hudson Bay company, left York factory, on Hudson bay, in the annual vessel visiting that port, distined for England. He took with him his two eldest daughters for the purpose of having them educated in England, leaving his wife and remaining children at an interior fort in the company's territory. Mr. Davis was a highly educated Englishman, of stanch *physique* and unshaken intellect. No question of his sanity had ever been raised, or that he was not the peer of any in his rank in life. The vessel enjoyed a prosperous voyage and reached London in safety. Mr. Davis placed his daughters in a suitable school, then passed some time in visiting among his relatives in that vicinity. At length he received notice from the company's office in Fanchurch street, that a vessel would sail for York factory on a certain date, in which he would be assigned a state room. It was intended to send two vessels that season with the annual outfit, one to precede the other by a week or more.

Mr. Davis sailed in the first ship, which encountered heavy weather almost from the time of starting. The seams of the vessel were opened by the violence of the elements, so that almost continual pumping was necessary. As the American coast was neared, the condition of the vessel became more precarious, until, one stormy morning, she went down near a rocky island of considerable extent. Nearly all the vessel's crew and passengers who could swim effected an escape to land. This number at that time was not supposed to include Mr. Davis, although he was known to be an expert swimmer. He did not, however, appear upon the island and was naturally supposed to be drowned. The miserable survivors remained upon the rocky coast about a week, when the second vessel passing took off what remained of them alive. This ship reached York factory in safety and reported Mr. Davis as drowned with numerous others. Word was sent to that effect to his family and relatives and his accounts adjusted with the company. He was a gentleman of some wealth and his family were left in comfortable circumstances. The vessel remained at York for a month, taking on her cargo of furs, and then set sail for England.

As she was passing by the rocky island, the scene of the rescue of the first ship's survivors, the lookout announced that he saw a man sitting upon one of the rocks. The statement was received with incredulity at first, but the sailor repeated it with so much assurance that the captain mounted to the crosstrees to look for himself. Sure enough, there was a man sitting on the rocks. The ship at once headed for the island, and anchored. While the anchor was being cast, and the boat lowered and manned, the castaway approached the vessel and sat upon a rock in plain view, as if awaiting the arrival of the boat's crew. He was clothed, and apparently in good outward repair, considering the circumstances, and was recognized by the captain and some of the crew who knew him as Mr. Davis. They hailed him, but he returned no answer. No particular attention was paid to this, however, and the boat was pulled rapidly to land. What was the astonishment of the crew, when the boat neared the shore, to see Davis leave his seat and run rapidly toward the interior of the island! They landed and pursued him, but failed to overtake him before he became lost to sight among the rocks. A tolerably thorough search of the rocks resulted in no further indications of his presence, and the chase was reluctantly given up. Among the more credulous of the sailors it was of course believed to be Davis' wraith; but the practical captain and crew, who had known the man well, insisted on his bodily presence, and so reported it on the arrival in London. The story was received somewhat incredulously, however, and finally dropped from mind.

The following season, nevertheless, the lookout of another vessel made the same discovery, and another landing ensued, with the same results. Davis disappeared suddenly, but entirely. He still wore the clothing he had on when wrecked, though in a sadly tattered condition. After that he was seen again in a nude state.

In the fourth year after his shipwreck a party landed from a company's vessel and endeavored to catch him. They pursued him closely and used every means to close his avenues of escape. But Davis ran with almost incredible speed, leaping high rocks with apparent ease, and at length escaped from sight altogether. On this occasion he was covered lightly with a coat of hair. In the seventh year the unfortunate man was seen, I believe, for the last time, having then a heavy suit of hair over his entire body, and a beard of great length. He was at that time some fifty-six years of age. The attempts made to capture him, and the circumstances of his condition, were but little noised abroad by the officers of the company on account of his afflicted family; but no one, finally, expressed the least doubt of his identity, or that he had become crazed under the terrible conditions of the shipwreck. The story reached the writer through a daughter of Mr. Davis, and was corroborated by officers of the company cognizant of the circumstances; so he relies implicitly upon its veracity.

Here again was an insanity brought about by the loss of human association, augmented, perhaps, in this instance, by the lack of matter to attract the mind. Davis certainly was supplied with food—probably from the shell-fish and seals cast up by the sea—and shelter of sufficient warmth to protect him from the inclement weather, so that it must have been influences extraneous from dread of death, from lack of mere animal necessaries, which produced the insanity. The extreme fear of man manifested by him was probably caused by that general feeling of terror which seizes lost persons and renders them fearful of every animate object, or it may have been the result of a revulsion of feeling upon a subject which occupied every power of thought when sane—that is, the intense desire to see a human face. Davis being a man of strong mind, and of active, energetic habits, would be liable to more violent feelings of terror, despair, and desire for companionship, that a person of less mental acumen and of more apathetic temperament. His mind would eat itself out far more rapidly than would that of a comparatively ignorant person. The higher the intellectual standard of the lost individual, up to a certain point, and the more gregarious his habits of life have been, the sooner and more severely will the lost feeling attack his sanity in the majority of instances. I recall an instance of this fact in the case of a passing acquaintance, a Mr. James Mackensie.

This gentleman was a clerk in charge of a trading post at Georgetown, Minnesota, who started in the winter season, along with three others, to visit Fort Garry. The means of conveyance consisted of mules and a wagon instead of the ordinary winter traveling apparatus of the country—snow shoes and dog sledges. Mr. Mackenzie was a first-rate traveler, and accustomed from boyhood to such work. He knew the country well, and, for a man of his strong constitution, the severity of the winter's cold had too few terrors for him. At a place called Pine River Crossing, he volunteered, as the party with which he traveled had run short of provisions, and their wagon, in consequence of bad weather, traveled heavily, to push onward alone, with the intention of sending back assistance from the fort. He followed the track correctly until nightfall, when he lost his way, probably in an attempt to find a shorter route. The succeeding morning he resumed his journey, but in the wrong direction; and, after another night spent on the plain, running about in a circle to preserve warmth, his third day's travel brought him within thirty miles of the fort, and very far from the track. Here hope seems to have deserted him; and, after having hung a portion of his clothes on a tree to attract the attention of any passer-by, he lay down and was frozen to death. When his dead body was recovered, he lay with one hand on his heart, the other containing a compass.

It was easily comprehended by the experienced plain travelers who found the body that Mr. Mackenzie, on realizing himself as lost, must have grown so excited as to lose his presence of mind, or he would have known his necessary general position with regard to the river, and have acted otherwise than he did. With his practical knowledge of the use of the compass, and of the country over which he traveled, he could have brought himself to any point he chose; but the lost feeling had bereft him of reason within three days. Being of more than average intellectuality, and of gregarious habits, he succumbed with corresponding rapidity.

The influence of this feeling upon those of a lower order of culture, and of a different temperament, may be seen in the case of a half breed, named Lavie, personally known to the writer. This person was by occupation a *voyageur* during the summer season, and a trapper and hunter in the winter. His mental standing was very ordinary, being unable to read or write, and his habit apathetic, living much alone. Some of his ponies having strayed off upon the prairie during the winter months, Lavie went in quest of them. The prairie was a native heath to him, which he had trodden from infancy with the same assurance that ordinary mortals walk the pavement. He had no fear of being lost; every depression in the snow-clad earth, every stunted shrub, was a landmark to guide him on his way. Yet, after an absence of half a day, a storm arose which obscured the landscape, and Lavie, despite his prairie-craft, found himself lost. He accepted the situation, and, knowing that any efforts to extricate himself until after subsidence of the storm would prove fruitless, set about making preparations for his safety from freezing. He attached himself to a clump of cottonwood-trees as a landmark, and walked in a circle about it. Night came on, and he still walked. Day followed, and night again found him still walking, with the storm unabated. At length his moccasins wore off his feet. He took the long mittens from his hands, and tied them to his feet in lieu of shoes. Then he walked on through the third, fourth and fifth days and nights, supporting life by chewing his leather hunting shirt. The sixth morning he found his feet frozen, and striking the beaten path like bits of wood; his hands in a like condition, and his face but little better. During that day, however, some wandering Indians discovered him in an apparently dying condition. They took him to a neighboring military post, and, after the surgeon had bereft him of portions of both feet and hands, and taken a piece from his face, Lavie got well.

When found by the Indians, it is worthy of remark that with the exception of exhaustion, the man was mentally more acute than when he was first lost. During all those fearful days and nights the combination of terror, despair, and, above all, longing for fellowship, which really constitute the lost feeling, had striven against that dull intellectuality and apathetic temperment in vain. There were an indifference to, and an ignorance of, the finer parts of the torture, which effectually shielded him from danger. He simply did not know enough to experience any of the feelings which would have wrecked a higher order of intellect. True, he knew that if the storm subsided he could escape; but this assurance could not of itself have supported him after the fourth day, probably, when, had he been capable of entertaining it, the lost feeling would have overcome him.

Among the numerous instances which have come to the personal notice of the writer as illustrative of the fact that a visitation of the lost feeling almost invariably produces insanity, and that, generally speaking, the higher the order of intelligence (always up to a certain point) of the lost person, the more painful, if not fatal will the insanity prove, I know of none better than the following:

There was employed as a farm hand, in a certain place where the writer resided, a deserter from the United States army. He was a young man of rather more than ordinary ability, and tolerably conversant with prairie life. It was the custom of the farmers of that region to cut hay at some distance on the prairie in the rear of their farms, stack it on the spot, and haul it to the barns in the winter as required. In accordance with this established usage, the young man in question was dispatched with ox-sleds one winter's day after hay. He took with him, for the sake of company, a boy belonging to a neighboring farm—a little lad of about twelve years of age, and not particularly bright. They did not expect to be absent over three or four hours. The stacks of hay were distant about two miles from the farm house, on the prairie, and entirely out of sight of fences or other landmarks, but a well beaten track led to them.

About two hours after their departure, a terrific storm arose, rendering objects at the distance of a few yards invisible by reason of the swirl of snow driven by the fierce winds. Some fear was entertained for the safety of the lads, but it was argued that by that time they would have reached the stacks, and, by digging into them, could remain in safety until the subsidence of the storm. At all events, no one could go to their relief. The evening wore on with no abatement in the violence of the storm; and, as it was impossible to extend aid to the sufferers, they remained out all night. In the morning the oxen they had driven out were found in the cattle-yard. They had their yoke on, and had evidently been loosed and turned adrift. In the afternoon of the day a party was organized to visit the stacks, and with considerable difficulty proceeded there. They found the road entirely obliberated, and the snow drifted in fantastic shapes over the prairie. Reaching the stacks, no trace of either man or boy was found; and a further search of three consecutive days failed of tangible results. On the fourth day, however, the boy was found under a snow drift, frozen stiff. He had all his clothes on, and was evidently following the trail of the cattle when overcome by the cold. About one hundred yards distant, in a directly opposite direction, the shoes, mittens, cap and outer shirt of the man were found in the snow, but no trace of the owner. The experienced prairie men engaged in the search announced immediately that he had discarded his clothing in a fit of insanity, and discontinued the search as useless. When the snow melted from the ground in the spring, the body of the unfortunate man was discovered sitting at the base of a tree on the banks of a stream six miles away. It was entirely destitute of clothing, saving a single garment.

Now, here was a boy of dull intellect following a judicious course on being lost, and using the calmest reason in his efforts to escape; and an intellectual man who became crazed by the same circumstances within twenty-four hours. Not that it is to be understood that the lost person must necessarily be possessed of intellectual culture in order to become crazed by the lost feeling, or that an uncultivated person possesses an immunity, by reason of his comparative ignorance, from that feeling and its general consequences. It simply goes to augment the mass of proof tending to show that the feeling of terror, despair, and desire for sympathy and companionship, acting upon a cultivated mind, unhinge it from the sheer capacity of that mind to more acutely and intensely experience them than can the untutored intellect which is on a plane below such keen appreciation of its situation. The very combination going to make up the lost feeling must have been educated up to a certain standpoint by the general culture of the individual before it can so totally and entirely assume possession of him as to induce insanity. Then, too, the insanity produced comes under that class of mental aberrations known as temporary, in this respect at least, that, when the lost insane is placed in the companionship of his fellows again, his intelligence gradually returns, and he becomes, after a time, as sane as before. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, but it is true in nine cases out of ten.—*H. M. Robinson in Appleton.*

* * *

A NOVEL LEAP YEAR PARTY.—It may amuse some of our party going readers to reveal to them a new style of leap-year amusement now in vogue among the fashionable folks of Atlanta, Georgia. A look at the programme inclines us to believe that a good deal of harmless fun could be made out of such a gathering: The party is to be entirely composed of the young people of the best society—married folks to be excluded except as spectators. The participants are to be in masque and costume and remain so until midnight. Each young lady, upon arrival, deposits in a box a sealed proposal of marriage, signing it with the name of the character she represents. The young gentlemen draw these from the box, and each one must find out the fair lady representing the character signed to the proposal, conduct her before a burly centennial magistrate, who will perform a quaint, old-time, quasi ceremony.

From that time until midnight the couple are to be companions and enjoy themselves as one. But at midnight a pompous Chicago judge, with a sheriff and two attorneys, enter and open a divorce court. The parties are severally called up in couples, tell horrible things of each other, are solemnly divorced, and unmasked by the sheriff. This will be the richest part of the fun. When all the couples are divorced, supper is announced, and after that the party continues in the usual way.

* * *

BLESSED is the man who knows how to keep his mouth shut. Some people live sixty years without learning the art. Indeed, the older they grow, the wider their mouths open. A man or a woman who is a gabbler at forty five is a dreadful affliction to a house, or a community. There are two things this age needs to learn—when to say nothing, and when it says anything to say it well. "If any man among you seem to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, this man's religion is vain."—*Golden Rule.*

Putting on a Shirt in a Tunnel.

The following incident occurred not long since on a train on the North Penn railroad:

On the seat in the front part of one of the passenger cars a sewing machine agent from Chicago wearily awaited the hour when he should reach Easton. He had been long on the way, and was tired and dusty, and complained to the gentleman in front of him that he had not had time to change his "linen," the bosom of which bore evidence to the fact. His neighbors sympathized with him, for he was a comely young man to look upon, with pensive eyes, curly hair, and an Adonis-like form, adorned with the best of cloth cut in the latest style, while on the third finger of his right hand an enormous diamond flashed. Takidg him all in all, he was "not to be sneezed at," as a couple of young city girls thought, judging from the glances which they so frequently cast upon him, and the sighs which now and then escaped their cherry lips.

This the youthful sewing machine man observed, and his heart went pit-a-pat, and he wished that his shirt bosom was more immaculate, and again he spoke of it to his fellow travelers.

"I will tell you how to do it, if you have a clean shirt with you," said one of the gentlemen, who happens to reside in Easton.

"Yes, sir, I have a garment in my satchel. How can I put it on?"

"We are approaching the tunnel, and the conductor tells me that it takes seven minutes to pass through it; so there's your chance, and nobody will ever be any wiser of your movements," replied the joker.

The suggestion was so "apropos" that the youth of the sewing machine embraced it at once, opening his satchel and selecting the linen of spotless white.

"Now's your chance!" cried the fun loving Eastonian as the train plunged into the tunnel. Then all was dark. The blackness of Erebus prevailed and no sounds were heard above the reverberating rumble of the cars, save now and then an emphatic oath from the seat of the young Chicagoan. Quick as a flash of lightning the iron horse dived into the broad sunlight, and then—what a sight was there my countryman! In a stooping posture there was the sewing machine youth, striving to thrust his body into a shirt that was double buttoned at the throat.

"O, my! O, my!" shrieked the city belles, as they buried their pretty horrified faces in their handkerchiefs; and there was a general blushing among the ladies and very loud smiles on the faces of the gentlemen.

Then the Easton joker rushed to the wriggling youth, who was uttering profanity by the bushel and unbuttoning the neckband the head popped through, and then there was presented to the astonished passengers a face like raw beefsteak, with the sweat streaming from it like gravy from a basted turkey. The gentlemen gathered around him so as to shut him in from view until he completed his toilet, when he grasped his satchel and darted into the next car, vowing vengeance on the man who told him how to put on a clean shirt in a tunnel.

* * *

HOW TO KEEP A SUBSCRIBER.—An indignant farmer recently entered the office of the Elizabeth *News* and ordered his paper stopped because he differed from the editor in regard to the advantages of subsoiling fence rails. The editor, of course, conceded the man's right to stop his paper, but he remarked coolly, looking over the list:

"Do you know Jim Sowders down at Hardscrabble?"

"Very well," said the man.

"Well he stopped his paper last week because I thought a farmer was a blamed fool who didn't know that timothy was a good thing to graft on huckleberry bushes, and he died in four hours."

"Lord, is that so?" said the astonished granger.

"Yes, and you know old George Erickson, down on Eagle Creek?"

"Well, I've heard of him."

"Well," said the editor gravely. "he stopped his paper because I said he was the happy father of twins, and congratulated him on his success so late in life. He fell dead in twenty minutes. There are lots of similar cases, but it don't matter; I'll just cross your name off, though you don't look strong, and there is a bad color on your nose."

"See here, Mr. Editor," said the subscriber, looking somewhat alarmed, "I believe I'll just keep on another year, 'cause I always did like your paper, and come to think on't you're a young man, and some allowance orter be made," and he departed, satisfied that he had made a narrow escape from death.

* * *

IN a village Sabbath-school in a neighboring village a few Sabbaths ago, the superintendent was endeavoring to convey to the minds of the children the spiritual significance of the lamb, the sheep and the shepherd. "Now," said he "you are the lambs, the teachers are the sheep; what am I?" After some pause, an urchin, having more knowledge than discretion, assuringly shouted in a loud voice, "*I guess you must be the old buck!*"

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - Feb. 25, 1876.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20, 1876.

In pursuance of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee, I hereby give notice that the Democracy of the State, through their delegates, will assemble at the city of Lancaster on Wednesday, the 22d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the ensuing Democratic National Convention, and to appoint electors and do such other matters and things as the said convention may deem necessary and proper.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, Chairman.

CHIEF JUSTICE RYAN, of Wisconsin, in a decision denying the application of a Miss Goodell, of Janesville, in that State, for permission to practice law, has decided that there is no Wisconsin statute which authorizes the admission of females to the bar, and that a contrary construction of the statute would break down all distinctions of sex in the State government. He adds that he is glad of it, for he doesn't think the bar of State Courts the proper place for the exercise of a woman's peculiar abilities, or for the preservation of her purity—all of which will meet with a hearty response from each and every man who is fit to be outside of the walls of a lunatic asylum.

THE Democratic County Committee will meet next *Thursday*, and we again impress upon its members the duty of giving it their personal attendance. The main purpose in calling it together is to elect two Representative delegates to the State convention, to be held at Lancaster on Wednesday, the 22d of March. In order to avoid a subsequent meeting of the Committee, we presume that at its meeting on Thursday it will also fix the time for holding the next county convention. As the general election is now almost a month later than it was before the adoption of the new constitution, there is no necessity for an early meeting of the convention. It was held last year on *Monday*, the 20th of *September*, being the Monday after the September Court. That arrangement proved entirely satisfactory to the Democracy of the county, and we trust that the convention will be ordered to be held on the same Monday of September in the present year. It will afford ample time for conducting the campaign.

IT will be remembered that Henry C. Bowen recently wrote and published a letter to Dr. West, of Plymouth church, in which he asserted that from evidence which had been laid before him he was fully convinced and did not hesitate publicly to declare, that Henry Ward Beecher *"was guilty of adultery, perjury and hypocrisy."* In replying to this direct charge some days since before the Advisory Council of Congregational churches now in session in Brooklyn, Beecher gave Bowen a Roland for his Oliver in the following concluding sentence of an address which he delivered before it:

> As for myself I have only this to say: I pronounce all the insinuations and all the allegations he (Bowen) has made false.—With Almighty God before me and the Judgment Day I arraign him as a slanderer and a liar!

Great applause and cheering followed Mr. Beecher's speech, and somebody at the door, who couldn't get in by reason of the crowd, shouted, "Bully for you."

HON. WILLIAM B. REED died in New York on last Friday. He was 76 years old and was born in Philadelphia of good old revolutionary stock. Mr. Reed was a very distinguished man. He was great as a lawyer, great as a man of letters, and great as a diplomatist. In early life he represented his native city in the Legislature and during the latter part of Gov. Ritner's administration was Attorney General of the State. When the Know Nothing organization supplanted the Whig party he became a Democrat, and ever after continued to act with that party. He was appointed Minister to China in 1857 by Buchanan, and succeeded in concluding a most important treaty between that country and the United States. This was the last political position he held, but was on the editoral staff of the New York *World* at the time of his death. Few men in this country were gifted with a larger intellect, or possessed more of the true elements of greatness than William Baadford Reed.

FRED. GRANT, eldest son of the President, a lieutenant in the army and also the partner of a young man named Sherman in the banking business in Washington, has undertaken to cut the Gordian knot of the third term problem. He is reported to have said to two gentlemen who visited the White House one day last week, that "if anybody thinks there's any third term here, he's mistaken. Father don't want to be President any more, and won't accept a nomination if the Cincinnati convention should offer it to him." He also expressed unbounded admiration for Senator Conkling, remarking: "He's a statesman, a good Republican and just the man for President," and believed that if Conkling got the nomination he would slip in as Lincoln did in 1860. We may expect an official denial of Fred's authority to speak for the man in the White House, as Grant stands by his letter to Harry White last May, which, like the responses of a celebrated Grecian oracle, is susceptible of two opposite constructions. "You pays your money and you takes your choice." When he spoke of Conkling as "a statesman" he differed slightly with Mr. Blaine, a better judge of the New York Senator, who pronounced him, in a speech in the House some years ago, to be nothing more than 'a strutting turkey gobbler.'

The State Convention.

Although it has not taken definite shape, there is an impression abroad that at the State Convention, to be held at Lancaster on the 22d of March, an attempt will be made by certain self-constituted leaders of the Democratic party in this State to procure the passage of a resolution *instructing* the delegates to the Democratic National Convention to vote for Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. If there is any truth in this report, as we trust there is not, those who contemplate the act are neither the true friends of Mr. Hendricks nor of the Democratic party. We do not propose now, or here after, to enter upon a discussion of the relative merits of the different Democratic aspirants to the Presidential nomination. *That* is a question to be determined by the National Convention, composed of delegates from all the States. We are decidedly opposed, however, to sending an instructed delegation from this State to the convention. A delegation whose hands are tied by an instructing resolution is powerless to attract friends to its candidate, but potent in compelling other delegations to seek an alliance else where. It has no manner of influence, simply because it cannot be approached with argument, or if it could be, would treat it with contempt. It has but one fixed, settled purpose in view, to which all other considerations must be subservient, and from its defiant attitude provokes a stern resistance to its demands. An effort at this time to commit the delegates from this State in favor of Gov. Hendricks, or in favor of any other candidate, would be short-sighted and impolitic, and without the shadow of an excuse. What man from the Delaware to the Ohio can tell what the Democratic sentiment of the State is on this question? The Lancaster Convention will not contain *the* delegate who can furnish that information, resting on any substantial grounds. Some Democrats prefer Hendricks, some Thurman, some Tilden, others Bayard, and so on to the end of the chapter; but there has been no significant expression of Democratic preference in favor of any one of them to the exclusion of the others.

The present is peculiarly a time for the exercise of the greatest prudence and caution by the Democracy of the State, and a single false step may prove fatal. We trust that the Lancaster Convention will be actuated by the highest motives and that it will be harmonious in all its proceedings. The selfishness of some and the political ambition of others must not be permitted to disturb or interfere with its deliberations or its action. Let it send the very ablest Democrats in the State to the National Convention *uninstructed*, and trust to their sound judgment and discretion in the premises.

THE most amusing political farce of the day is the effort that is being made by Matthew S. Quay, Hartranft's Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a few others of the same stripe, to nominate Hartranft as the next Republican candidate for President. Whatever else Quay may be, he has never been suspected of being a fool, and our private opinion is that he and Bob Mackey, the State Treasurer, when pursuing a common political purpose, constitute about as strong a power in the Republican ranks of this State as could well be organized. Quay, however, is too shrewd a politician seriously to think of Hartranft's nomination. Knowing him as intimately as he does, he cannot but be fully conscious of Hartranft's total unfitness for the position, and of the folly of attempting to nominate him. As a wily politician Quay is simply playing the same game in this State that the members of the Conkling movement are playing in New York, and the pretended Hays men in Ohio. If Hartranft secures the delegates from Pennsylvania, as we presume he will, they will be transferred at the proper time to another, and then Quay & Co. will get the credit of having made, or at least of having assisted in making, the nomination, which, if ratified by the people, will give Quay a commanding influence in this State as the dispenser of federal patronage. All his efforts in favor of Hartranft mean this and nothing more, for of such stuff are professional politicians made.

THE seat of Jere. Haralson, a colored member of Congress from the First Alabama district, is contested by Bromberg, a white man and a Democrat. Jere. had a majority of 2,600, which would seem to be large enough for all ordinary purposes, and the Committee on Elections, composed of a majority of Democrats, has unanimously decided that he is entitled to hold his seat. Haralson voted for the general amnesty bill, and the radical press now charge him with having done so for the purpose of ingratiating himself into favor with the Committee, and thus secure a report against Bromberg. What Jere's motives were we do not know, but we believe he acted from his own convictions of right and justice. There was a time, not long since, when a negro contestant would have had little difficulty in securing the seat of a Southern Democrat, on the plea of political necessity superadded to radical hatred of a rebel. The action of the Committee in this case shows that the Democracy will see that justice is done, even though it be disastrous to one of their own party faith.

THE Democratic National Executive Committee met at Washington on Tuesday last and decided that the national Democratic Convention should be held at St. Lous, on Tuesday, the 27th of next June—twelve days after the meeting of the Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

Persecution of Catholics in Germany.

The Duke of Norfolk has addressed the following letter to the editor of the London *Times*:

SIR: Will you allow me to call attention to the present condition of the Catholic clergy in Germany? A committee, consisting of Lord Petre, Lord Arundell of Wardour, Lord Howard of Glossop, Lord Emly, Monsignor Patterson, the Rev. H. J. Coleridge, Mr. T. W. Lilly and myself, has been engaged for some months in making inquiries on the subject, and we are now in a position to state the following facts:

First—By the law of the 22d of April last an annual sum of between £135,000 and £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Catholic Church in Prussia.

Second—This sum, the due payment of which had been solemnly guaranteed by concordats between the Prussian Government and the Holy See, was by no means a state subsidy to the Catholic Church, but an allowance made in consideration of sequestrated ecclesiastical property of far greater annual value.

Third—The number of priests whose income is thus stopped, either wholly or in part, is about 10,000.

Fourth—The only terms on which the clergy are entitled under the law of the 22d of April to claim the resumption of the payments thus stopped are by entering into a written engagement with the Government to "obey the laws of the state," among which are the "Falk" laws.

Fifth—The Falk laws are simply incompatible with the practice of the Catholic religion, providing as they do, *inter alia*, that the education of the clergy shall be conducted in state universities in which anti-Christian principles are openly taught; that no disciplinary powers shall be exercised in Prussia by the pope; and that bishops may be deposed by the sentence of a purely civil court, the Royal Gerichtshof. The clergy have therefore been called upon to choose between beggary and apostasy. They have chosen beggary.

Sixth—But this is not all. In many instances the exercise of purely spiritual functions has been punished as a criminal offense; the ordinary public worship of the Church the administration of the sacraments, even the burial of the dead, have been treated as crimes. Six bishops and a very large number of priests have been deprived of their personal liberty. Some are confined with and treated as common criminals, and thousands of the faithful are without pastors and spiritual consolation.

Seventh—Nor is it possible for the Catholics of Prussia to do much for the support of the impoverished clergy who as yet have not been thrown into prison. It was stated in a telegram which appeared in your columns on the 10th of May last that "orders had been sent to the district administrators according to which collections made, without the sanction of the Governor of the province, to compensate Catholic priests for the penalties punishable by law." We are in possession of evidence that in many provinces the order is being enforced, and that in the poorer parishes—especially in rural ones—the clergy are suffering the greatest privations, which their people are unable to relieve. A very high authority states that in the dioceses of Treves, Hildeshem, Limburg, Fulda and Culm it is utterly impossible for the faithful to support their priests, and any protest by the laity, through the public press or otherwise, against the policy of the Government is repressed by fine and imprisonment.

In such circumstances it appears to us that an appeal may confidently be made on behalf of those sufferers for conscience sake. Acknowledged to be men of exemplary lives and entire devotion to the duties of their sacred calling—the only crime alleged against them being their refusal to submit to the dictation of the state in matters of religion—they are entitled, as it seems to us, to the respect compassion and active sympathy of all true Englishmen. I am, sir, your obedient servant.

NORFOLK, E. M.

Norfolk House, St. James' Square, S. W.

RASCALITY IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.—A special dispatch from Pottsville to the Phila. *Times*, dated Feb. 21st, says: Startling disclosures were made this morning in court. It has long been known that township affairs in this county were conducted with a looseness that amounted to culpable negligence, but the enormity of the crimes of which certain officers are now charged only proved itself to-day when the special auditors appointed to inquire into the affairs of the school district and township of Mahanoy presented their reports. The documents state the conclusion in the minds of the auditors that the school board and township officers were engaged in a systematic system of peculations upon the tax-payers. Rich developments of fraud, thievery and forgery were made, in which the names of many well known politicians appear, and at the conclusion of the reading of the reports the court ordered the papers to be filed and directed the attention of the District Attorney to the matter. Mr. McCool, one of the auditors, suggested that the forged orders and a time-book, showing doubtful manipulations, be retained. Accordingly the District Attorney took the documents, and will take such action as the circumstances will warrant. This promises a case of official corruption compared with which that of the convicted commissioners of this county is as nothing. It is expected that District Attorney Kaercher will take steps at once to have the guilty officials apprehended, and their cases may possibly come before the next grand jury, which meets on the 13th of next month.

GEN. SHERIDAN says that if the pay of army officers is reduced, the very flower of them will resign. Very well; let them resign. It will be no trouble to fill their places with equally good if not better men upon a reduced salary. We used to have quite as efficient officers when the pay and allowances were about half what they are now, and we do not remember that any of them belonged to a Whisky Ring. If Gen. Sheridan cannot stand 10 per cent. off his $11,000 and allowances per year, let him resign and go back to clerking. Before Gen. Richey got him a place in the army, he was head clerk in Gallin's grocery store at Somerset, Ohio, at the magnificent salary of seventy-five cents a week. If he thinks that there is any grocer in the country that will pay him over $10,000 a year for tying up sugar, coffee and candles, let him resign his office and try it.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

FRANCIS DEAK, the Hungarian statesman, who died the other day, was the son of an innkeeper near Kelirda in Hungary, and was brought into the world with great difficulty. At the time of his mother's confinement, the physician in attendance announced that the case was a difficult one—that it would be necessary to sacrifice either the mother or the child. The father, however, being loth to reconcile himself to the loss of either, called in the services of a Franciscan monk, Lucas Tieth, who dwelt in a neighboring monastery, and who was celebrated for his skill in medical practice. The monk succeeded in saving the two lives. The child was named Francis, in gratitude to the Franciscan, and when the monastery was burned down a few years back, it was rebuilt by Francis Deak to a great extent.

—Monroe, Mich., had a lively shake up on Sunday morning, about 8 o'clock, by a young earthquake which was felt distinctly all over the city. In the Fourth Ward, separated by the river Raisin from the other part of the city, the shock was most severe. Houses were shaken, glass and crockery rattled, and people rushed into the street in great alarm. The congregation of St. Mary's, while at mass, were panic-stricken, and left the church without ceremony. The shock lasted several seconds.

ANOTHER REMINISCENCE OF NIAGARA.—The Detroit *Post* publishes an account of the plunge of the old Niagara over Niagara Falls with its freight of wild animals and a mimic crew; but this performance sinks into insignificance when compared with a similar one which, I think, was in the summer of 1863.

It was resolved by the hotel-keepers, hackmen and curiosity venders to get up a grand affair for the evening of the Fourth of July, and attract a great crowd. A ship was to be sent over the foaming cataract. The Horse-Shoe Fall was to be illuminated by calcium lights, and a fine display of fireworks was to add its attractions to enliven the scene.

An old condemned scow was purchased and moored at Schlosser Landing, famous in history. She was loaded with evergreens, and at the appointed signal was to be towed into the rapids, and sent upon her fearful voyage. At the same signal, Professor Bullfanger was to start up his grand illumination of the Falls; the village bells were to send forth their peals, and the display of fireworks was to begin. The fireworks were stationed upon a platform in what has now been fenced in as Prospect Park.

At the signal, the old craft was launched into the angry flood, but much to the disappointment of the crowd, she plunged into a deep hole opposite to Street's, and stuck fast. The fireworks, by carelessness, went on the rampage on their own account, and fifty rockets were discharged in every direction, hissing and sissing among the audience, and one passed through the thigh of a young lady, causing a fearful wound. The calcium lights refused to give out their usual brilliancy, and the illumination was a grand failure and a farce.—*Letter to the Buffalo Commercial.*

WINSLOW'S FAMILY.—The statement in regard to Winslow's ancestry which gave the family very bad antecedents, is pronounced unjust by the Rev. C. L. Eastman, of Somerville, Mass. He says in a communication to the press: "I knew both his father and mother. I was their pastor two years in Ware, and was often in their family. Mr. Nathan Curtis Winslow, the father of Ezra, was a man of feeble health. He had the consumption for years, and was able to labor but a small part of this time; consequently they were poor, but he was an honest, upright christian man. Mrs. Winslow was a kind lady, a careful mother, and a companionable wife. The feeble health of her husband put a heavy burden on her hands, and her life was one of toil, care, and sacrifice. She was a Christian woman, without reproach in the community where she lived, and ought to be held responsible in no way for the flagrant sins of her unfortunate son, Ezra. The connections of the family were respectable, and all stood well in the town so far as I ever knew. They came from the town of Barnard, Vt., and are not of the family of Winslows from Barre, Mass. I hope, for the sake of friends, this mistake will be corrected. Let the sinner alone bear the sins he has committed, and not roll them back on the innocent dead. It is well that they died before this evil came."

A PERFORMING MOUSE.—A curiosity in the way of a performing mouse is just now one of the enlivening features of our county prison. One of the prisoners a couple of weeks ago succeeded in capturing a mouse that found its way into his prison abode, since which time he has been busily engaged in educating the little pet to do many things entirely foreign to the mouse family. This animal will now leap over small bars prepared for the performance, climb poles, walk backwards and even climb a minature ladder in order to enter its little house that has been made for it and placed against the wall of the cell. It does dozens of little playful antics after the manner of a kitten and is of course a source of great company to its "caged" owner. The *modus operandi* employed in schooling this mouse was as follows: First the man curtailed it, in order as he said to rob it of its spirit. Then he placed it on his table and every time it would jump off he would catch it and plunge it in a bucket of water, and the result was that the mouse could not be induced to leave the table only at the command of its master. And so the education goes on day by day, each evening seeing the mouse more perfect and better versed in the accomplishments prescribed for it to learn.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

A REMARKABLE WAGER.—The Troy *Times* says: Some weeks ago, J. W. Serviss, of Amsterdam, and David Manny, of the Manny House, in order to play a joke on Stephen Arnold, of the Arnold House, both of that place, went to him and said that they had bet drinks on a certain question in dispute, and that they desired him to act as referee, the drinks to be paid for when the bet was decided. Mr. Arnold accepted the terms, and drinks to the amount of $2.50 were disposed of. Mr. Serviss then said that he had bet Manny the drinks for the entire party at Arnold's that when the spire of the new Catholic Cathedral fell, it would fall to the west; while Manny had bet it would fall to the east. Of course the laugh was upon Arnold. He looked puzzled for a moment, then quietly producing a book, he carefully noted down the terms of the bet. During the gale of last week the spire of that cathedral fell. It fell to the east. Tidings of the fact reached Arnold, who drew on his Ulster as if he had been greased, drove up to his house as rapidly as possible, produced the book in which he had recorded the bet, and almost before Mr. Serviss had heared of the fall of the spire he was presented with a bill for $2.50 worth of drinks, with seven years' interest added.

A STEAMER SUNK.—*Fifty-nine Persons Drowned.*—The cable brings the following news of a terrible marine disaster in Dover bay: The steamer Franconia ran into the steamer Strathclyde, of Glasgow, off Dover, on Thursday afternoon. The boiler of the Strathclyde burst, and she sank immediately. The steamer sailed from London for Bombay, had been into Dover bay to land her pilot; as she was steering out again, a mile from the Admiralty pier, she was caught by the strong tide, which turned her bow towards the southeast. The steamer Franconia, which was coming down the channel, ran into her with great force on her port quarter. The collision occurred at 4:30 p. m. Twenty minutes afterwards the boiler of the Stratchlyde exploded, and the steamer went to the bottom. The Franconia was badly damaged, but kept afloat. It is thought that all her compartment plates were carried away. Two tugs immediately took her in tow. The weather was clear and the sea calm at the time of the disaster. The Dover life boat was launched, but failed to reach the scene in time to rescue any of the Strathclyde's passengers or crew. Eleven persons were saved and 59 drowned on the Strathclyde.

—A negro in Arkansas recently persuaded two other negroes to accompany him into the back part of the Bolton plantation where he made one of them kill the other. He cut off all the fingers on the left hand of the dead negro and put them in his pocket; then cut out his heart, ate some of the fat from the left side of it and then burned the rest. He then made the third negro bury the body. All of this was done, as he explained just before they lynched him, in order to protect him from danger and make him successful in his business.

News and Other Notings.

—Lieutenant Governor Davis, of Mississippi, has been formally impeached.

—The latest from the Black Hills is that the miners are working for $2 per hour.

—There are eight negroes in Congress and only one German, Gustave Schleicher, of Texas.

—By Job! Germany proposes to send Herr Biles to our Centennial, with the Berlin Imperial Band.

—By an explosion of the boiler of a portable saw mill at Farmington, Mass., Feb. 18th, three of the four men employed were killed.

—Shakespeare said, "There is a tide in the affairs of men," but it appears to be pretty much all tied back in the affairs of women.

—In Lehigh county there is a hog which is expected to weigh 1,000 pounds by the time the centennial opens. It weighs 800 now and is not fat.

—The inventor of fine cut chewing tobacco is said to have been a lady of New York, named Mrs. Miller, who flourished about half a century ago.

—William Freeman of Cherryfield, Me., ninety-three years old, has just published a volume of poems, most of which he wrote within the past year.

—A California inventor has patented a contrivance for driving sewing-machines, which does away with the treadle. It is driven by and runs like clockwork.

—A New York lady has a punch-bowl that belonged to Mithridates, the Great King of Pontus, who has been dead these eighteen hundred years and more.

—The dilapidated old house in Salisbury, N. C., where Jackson studied law has been purchased by a Mr. Wells, of Petersburg, Va., who will exhibit it at the Centennial.

—A four-year-old child, named Cochran, whose parents reside in Pittsburgh, fell into a kettle of hot wash water on Thursday evening, and was so badly scalded that it died on Friday afternoon.

—Charlotte Cushman, the actress, died last Friday, at the Parker House, Boston, of pneumonia. She was a lady of very extended and excellent reputation, and an actress of very high order of ability.

—A report published in Philadelphia to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had joined the anthracite coal combination, organized to keep up prices, is emphatically denied by Col. Thos. A. Scott.

—Michael Cahill, of Shamokin, has lost within one week two sons aged eight years and one year and six months, respectively, and two daughters, one six years old and the other a baby. The scourge was diphtheria.

—Last week the bodies of six negroes, tied with ropes and with their throats cut, were found on Watts's Island, in the Chesapeake river, but no clue to the perpetrators of the deed or its motive has been discovered.

—Charles Ganawere, of Allentown, aged 51 years, fell dead in a shoemaker's shop in that city on election day. He had just voted, and was conversing at the time. Moral—steer clear of shoemaker shops after you have voted.

—Gerrit Mink, of Fond du Lac, Wis., called recently upon the District Attorney and had himself sent to jail to stand his trial for perjury. His crime had been undiscovered, but conscience had made a coward of him after all.

—What patriotism! The Light Guard of Green Bay, Wisconsin, will march, yes sir, actually foot it, the entire distance to the Centennial, a ramble of 1,033 miles. Farmers along the route are somewhat anxious about their poultry.

—Mrs. Capital of Rhode Island, is a widow, and is worth $3,600,000. Here is a capital catch for some enterprising young man; but no doubt Mrs. Capital will not enter into life partnership with any man who has no capital of his own.

—A story comes from Saltsburg to the effect that a youth named Reddick McDowell, son of Joseph McDowell, was miraculously cured of deafness of eleven years standing, while listening (?) to Rev. Dr. Young preach a powerful sermon, on Thursday evening a week.

—Father Chiniquy, the French Protestant evangelist at Montreal, is to be prosecuted for libel in including in his published lists of converts the names of certain persons who indignantly declare that the allegation that they had enjoyed a change of heart is a malicious falsehood.

—Samuel L. Avery, of Louisville, won $10,000 on the election, but the law provides that the State can recover money won in this manner and divide it between the State Treasury and the School Fund, so that Mr. Avery will not be so far ahead when the Attorney General gets through with him.

—The unusual torture of freezing and burning to death was the lot of a negro girl in Cumming, Wis. Her clothing caught fire, burning her fatally; and then she ran out of the house, almost naked, and the extreme cold helped to kill her before she could reach a neighbor's house for which she had started.

—The engineer of a train of cars approaching Alfred, Me., several days ago, saw a Newfoundland dog on the track, and tried to frighten him off by sounding his whistle. As the dog did not move, he stopped the train, and then found that just around the curve close by was an ox team fast to the track.

—A wedding occurred at a Boston church the other evening, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the bridegroom's grown-up daughters saluted their new step-mother by making a charge in full force, and were only prevented from tearing all the clothes off her back by the interference of a policeman.

—The tickets used in the election in Texas last week were unusually long, including State officers, judges of two State courts and the District courts, Senators, Representatives, county officers, justices, constables, &c. That used in Young county contained sixty-two names and was 2 feet 9 inches in length.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* says: We have half a centennial here—a Fourth-of-July boy, who will be fifty years old next Fourth, and has had thirteen children, the number of original States. His name is Samuel Nightsinger, and the Centennial Commissioners ought to give him a free pass to and from the Exhibition next Fourth.

—The Welsh colonists in Patagonia are almost in a starving condition. The colony is on the river Chupat, and the land, like that of Egypt, depends for its fertility on the rising of the river. The past season the Chupat did not rise, and there was no crop. It is expected that the Argentine Government will help the colonists to tide over their troubles.

—The mysterious music in the air, which has caused much wonder and some alarm the neighborhood of North Chili, N. Y., is now explained to be the sound made by a steam whistle ten miles distant. Owing to the peculiar formation of the ground the sound seemed to come from every direction, while at the same time the notes were much changed.

—A special train which left New York on Monday morning, having on board James Gordon Bennett and others, arrived at Montreal at 6:30, on their way to the Earl of Dufferin's ball at Ottawa. The run was made in about ten hours, and is said to be the fastest time on record between the two cities. The average time on the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's road, between Albany and Moore's Junction, was nearly forty-four miles per hour.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fourth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments,—besides 5 machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 50 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "very great. All over the country. Our perfect system of rules of self-measurement make it possible [illegible] away [illegible] person."

V. "I suppose you [illegible]"

A. "My [illegible] each charged with [illegible] thoroughly [illegible] in the great [illegible]"

V. "Will [illegible]"

A. "With [illegible] ment, for [illegible] ready-made [illegible] with its [illegible] The Shirt [illegible] making [illegible] ping Department [illegible] lar store. The Carpet [illegible] Receiving [illegible] named before [illegible] ment. The Delivery [illegible] score of newspapers [illegible]"

V. "Hold [illegible]"

A. "I'm [illegible] Department, with [illegible] editing and [illegible] journal [illegible] (tell all your [illegible] Department, with [illegible] Department. The [illegible] Children's Department [illegible] entrance for ladies [illegible] ment. The Chief [illegible] its book-keepers and [illegible] ager's Department [illegible] other offices of the [illegible] thinking, planning [illegible] ing, registering [illegible] and in a thousand [illegible] to carry on a business [illegible] ing to between [illegible] nually."

V. "Stupendous!"

A. "Indeed it is! [illegible] Cashier's Department [illegible] of [illegible]"

V. "Second [illegible] the house to buy [illegible]"

A. "Exactly! [illegible] people throng here [illegible] on low prices and [illegible]"

V. "What are the [illegible] much about?"

A. "Our system of [illegible] price, no deviation [illegible] A guarantee [illegible] money returned if the [illegible] be suited."

V. "Nothing could be [illegible]"

A. "Nothing. And the [illegible]"

V. "Well, I thank you [illegible] attention."

A. "Not at all. [illegible] Call again [illegible] paper [illegible] ner Sixth and Market [illegible]"

V. "Thank you [illegible] Good morning."

GEIS, FOSTER & QUIN

113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Newest, Largest and Cheape

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., to be found in [illegible] county. ☞Don't forget the number and street.

[2-4.]

—The city of Binghamton, N. Y., for the first time in its history, has a Democratic Mayor. He has been but a few days in office, yet long enough to ascertain gross irregularities in the management of the finances by the Republicans, who have had undisputed sway for years. These irregularities are cropping out in all directions wherever the party of boasted morality has had sway.

—In the village of New Holstein, Calumet county, Wisconsin, there occurred, one day last week, in one family, three weddings, namely, a golden wedding, a silver wedding and a linen wedding. The old folks celebrated their golden wedding, their oldest son and wife celebrated their silver wedding, and their son and wife celebrated their linen wedding, and their child was baptized.

—Father Adams, the gallant priest who jumped from a Brooklyn ferry boat to save the life of an insane woman, is the assistant pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's (Roman Catholic) church. He is about 30 years of age. While finishing his education in Spain he was knighted for an extraordinary act of bravery, and he bore on his breast at the time of rescuing the woman the badge whose honor he maintains so nobly and so well.

—The two hundredth anniversary of the burning of Medfield, Mass., by the Indians, under King Philip, was celebrated in that town on Monday. Cannon were fired, bells rung, and historical addresses made, the whole concluding with a public dinner. In the morning a four-horse wagon, filled with persons on their way to the celebration, was overturned, and Rev. Mr. Alger, of South Natick, and Sabar Smith, of East Summerville, were fatally injured, and others seriously wounded.

—The paymaster of the Canadion Boundary Line Commission, Hugh O'Donnel, settled his accounts, amounting to several thousand pounds sterling, some time ago, as he thought correctly. The other day he received a letter from the Foreign Office, London, stating that on re-examining the accounts it was found that there was a balance due him of 44 cents, and the sum of 50 cents was inclosed in payment. He, resolved not to be outdone in honesty by the Government, has returned the 6 cents.

—R. D. Ruffin, a negro member of the Virginia House of Delegates from Dinwiddie county, was expelled on Saturday for improper conduct in abstracting money from the pay-book of the sergeant-at-arms. His guilt was established beyond a doubt, as the missing money was traced to him, and he confessed by giving an order against his per diem for the amount. The money he took was that of another colored member, and was in the pay-book near his own.

—One of the most curious things at the Philadelphia exposition will be an architectural plan of the city of Mexico. Its dimensions are 330 by 231 feet. It will display all the characteristics of the city, and will be peopled by 60,000 leaden figures dressed in appropriate costumes, some for the opera, ball and social party, and others vending fruits and ice cream, carrying baskets and rolling barrels. In the streets will be 1,000 coaches, an equal number of other vehicles, and a lot of artillery pieces. Some of the most noted citizens of Mexico are at the head of the undertaking.

—It would be charitable to suppose that Henry Ward Beecher has gone stark, raving mad. In the Congregational council, on Friday, he made a most remarkable speech in which among other things savoring of blasphemy he said: "If there is any man on earth that has anything to say to my detriment, I am here and challenge him to say it. I go further than that; if there be any angel of God, semi-prescient and omniscient, I challenge him to say aught, and I challenge the truth from God himself." The man who would indulge in such language must be either a demon in human form or irresponsible for his words. Let us charitably believe the latter.

—A few weeks ago Mr. Chas. O'Conor was supposed to be at the point of death. The whole country, hoping against hope, waited with sorrowing expectation for the news that he was dead. He slowly returned to life and strength, and has so far recovered that he was announced to appear on Thursday of this week as President of a meeting in New York in behalf of the State Charities Aid Association. No social reform is more consonant with Mr. O'Conor's life and thought than the work of this Association, which aims to elevate the poor by teaching them independence and self-help, and which would abolish that indiscriminate charity which is more a curse than a blessing.

—The other day, [illegible]
says the *Examiner* of the
yearling calf was grazing
when it was approached
most viciously attacked.
no resistance at first and
some moments to escape,
to the most piteous cries
The mule followed the
ing and biting it at every
ly, in sheer desperation,
and butted the enemy
head. The mule staggered
fell to the ground, and
who witnessed the singular
up they found it to be
the calf, standing a few
apparently unhurt.

—A special Washington
N. Y. *World*, dated Feb.
investigation of the Naval
has produced so many
of fraud, and showed
the navy has been
purposes, that the House
Naval Affairs will investigate
yard on the Atlantic coast
of Pensacola, and that of
the Pacific side, the
stations being so great
do not deem it worth
them. The Washington
the next to receive
results of Robeson's
expected to develop,
Brooklyn Navy Yard
visit from Mr. Whitthorne

—As horrible a death
possible for a man to
Lagrange, Ky., at
night. The victim was
engineer on the Short Line
the company considered
men. At the time
freight train. The axle
tated the engine and
embankment. Finnegan
means caught fast by
held so that his companions
fect his release. Two
water poured upon his face
a broken boiler. No
tended to the sufferer,
rible agony he became
soon the dead skin from
peeled off before his
physician from Louisville
was dying, with his
ping off from the effects
which had forced itself

—Ezra W. Winslow, the
comes of a family of
and law breakers, who
years ago in and around
Thomas Winslow was
for counterfeiting, and
bills was found in his cellar
Mark was one of the most
feiters in the State, and
suicide rather than serve
twelve years. Edward
followed the same trade,
half his life in jail.
in the gang, and signed
ward, removing to Penn
came the reputed wife of
presently hanged for murder
self a narrow escape from
accomplice. Still later she
ing theatrical company,
South. She was a person
winning manners, but
Two other sisters of the
well-known counterfeiters.

—Four innocent men
pardoned out of the Oregon
after spending three years
sentences. In 1872 a stage
a lonely place by four
took from it gold dust
nearest house was the
four men who were afterwards
convicted. Footprints were
from that place of the
house, and it was also
men had been out late on
crime. There was no other
their guilt; but the public
very strong against robbers
convincing facts were
visited the house, caught
and scared him with threats
saying that he and the others
The false confession would
his life, but the arrival of
and then he declared the
his statement. The four
hurriedly convicted, and
life, although the driver of
to an opinion that they were
bers, for which testimony
caped being lynched as
Recently the real criminals

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - FEB. 25, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.—The members of the Democratic County Committee are requested to meet at the Court House, in Ebensburg, on THURSDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MARCH NEXT, for the purpose of electing two Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to meet at Lancaster on the 22d of the same month; also to select conferees to meet similar conferees from Blair county to appoint a Senatorial delegate, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Committee. A full attendance is requested.

ISAAC WIKE, Chairman.

Wilmore, Jan. 31, 1876.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—The furnace at East Conemaugh is undergoing extensive repairs.

—A portion of the pipe for the water works in this place has been received.

—A new spark arrester has just been patented by a citizen of Altoona. Boys beware.

—The eyesight of many a man has been ruined by setting around in a bar-room looking for work.

—Blacklog township, Huntingdon county, can boast of a blacksmith's anvil which was made in 1725.

—The last contribution of A. D. H. to our "Puzzle Department" came too late for insertion this week.

—Philip Clingerman died in Duncansville, Blair county, on the 14th inst., at the patriarchal age of 94 years.

—It is estimated that the Pa. R. R. Co. is out of pocket about $50,000 by the recent railroad accident near Johnstown.

—St. Matthias' day found such a small quantity of ice on hand that it concluded to add to rather than diminish the crop.

—If ice houses are not filled before the present cold snap is ended, the probabilities are that they will have to remain empty.

—Pressing brick—in the pavements—is the principal occupation of an unusual number of young men in this community just now.

—A little girl named Berringer fell from a door-step in Millville borough on Sunday last and fractured her left arm between the elbow and wrist.

—Jesse Patterson, Esq., one of the board of poor directors, is lying dangerously ill at his home in Johnstown, and his recovery is deemed exceedingly doubtful.

—Just think of 670 pairs of pants being sold by one man, *in one day*, by the new machine now in use at Wanamaker & Brown's Sixth and Market, Philadelphia.

—Wm. C. Duncan, one of the oldest freight conductors on the Pa. R. R., was run over and instantly killed at Vineyard station early on Thursday morning of last week.

—The assignee of Felix Beck, bankrupt, late of Loretto, was on Tuesday last instructed by the U. S. District Court to pay to Hugh McMullen the sum of $580.78.

—One freight car was smashed into smithereens and two others were badly demoralized in a railroad wreck between Wilmore and Summerhill, on Saturday last.

—At Blair Furnace, Blair county, on St. Valentine's day, John Valentine's wife presented John Valentine with a bouncing little Valentine of the masculine persuasion.

—Ross Traugh of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* thought it so awfully funny that none of his enemies sent him a valentine that he made a note of the fact twice in succession.

—At Homer, Indiana county, a few days ago, a child of Mr. John Cox swallowed a small quantity of concentrated lye, and at last accounts the death of the little unfortunate seemed inevitable.

—John W. Frantz, of Altoona, has filed a petition in the U. S. District Court for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter has been referred to Register Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg.

—The Cambria Iron company will exhibit at the centennial as one of the specimens of its industry a lump of iron ore, taken from their mines at Leather-cracker, Blair county, which will weigh over one ton.

—The Butler *Herald* is mistaken when it says that court proclamations are published in every county but its own. They are not published in Cambria county, but why this is thus we never could find out.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* returns thanks for a list of twenty-five new subscribers, accompanied with the cash, recently sent it from Braddock's Field. Would that a few such tricks were played upon us.

—We welcome back to his post of duty as engineer on the E. & C. R. R. our worthy friend and patron, Mr. Bart. McCabe, who, it will be remembered, was badly injured in the recent collision on our Branch road.

—Petitions asking for the appointment of Hon. Harry White to the Judgeship for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the retirement of Judge McCandless from the bench, are being circulated over in Indiana county.

—The Pa. R. R. Co. has commenced the manufacture, at its extensive shops in Altoona, of all the brass findings for doors, windows, seats, etc., needed for its own use, instead of buying them, as heretofore, in the East.

—From Tuesday night until the hour of going to press Thursday afternoon, the coldest weather of the season was experienced in this latitude, the thermometer for the most part indicating several degrees below zero.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* pays a deserved tribute to an honest man and a good citizen when it declares that the re-election of Judge Easly as Burgess of Johnstown was an appropriate compliment to a faithful officer.

—Thomas Pickett, of Huntingdon, fell from a moving train in the vicinity of Mill Creek, on Thursday of last week, and broke one of his arms, knocked out five of his teeth, and was badly bruised and cut about the head.

—A pigeon-hunting party, of which Joe Parks and Larry Furlong were part and parcel, lost all their provisions and spent twenty-four hours in a famished condition in the woods near South Fork on Friday and Saturday last.

—A hen in Williamsburg, Blair county, has done honor to the centennial year by bringing out thus early in the season twenty-five little chicks all at one setting. George Washington and his little hatchet can take a back seat after that.

—Our young friend Marsh Jones, who for the past two years has been in the employ of a manufacturing firm at Zanesville, O., in the capacity of book-keeper, is at present visiting his old home and many friends in this place. Welcome.

—Mr. John H. Fitzgerald, of Harrisburg, employed on the Way Passenger train, had one of his legs broken at Altoona on Tuesday last by the recoil of a small cannon which was being used to fire salutes in honor of Washington's birthday.

—Patrick Holland, and not Samuel Straygo, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, was the name of the tramp recently killed near Mill Creek, Huntingdon county. He had a wife and family in Philadelphia, whither he was going at the time of his death.

—A man named Miller was sentenced in the Somerset county court not long since to eight years and three months' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for setting fire to and destroying a barn belonging to a farmer named Walker, in November last.

—Washington's birthday met with very little recognition in this community apart from a fine street parade by the Cambria Guard in the afternoon and the very enjoyable tea party at Belmont in the evening, of which last a notice will be found elsewhere.

—Mr. Charles Biddle, an old and much respected farmer of Williamsburg, Blair county, was thrown from a heavy wagon on Monday last, trampled upon by his horses and run over by the wheels, which injured him so badly that he died on the following morning.

—The Carrolltown Literary Association will give an enjoyable dramatic and musical entertainment at their spacious hall in Carrolltown, on Tuesday evening next, and cordially invite the public to encourage them with their presence. Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

—Dr. Hoffman, ye man what pulls old teeth and plants new ones, will make his usual monthly pilgrimage to Loretto on Wednesday of next week, when he hopes the opportunity will be afforded him for looking down in the mouths of all persons who stand in need of his services.

—Don't fail to keep your word, don't fail to attend to your business, don't fail to do a kind act when you can, don't fail to treat everybody politely, and when you are desirous of purchasing anything in the clothing line don't fail to call on Jas. J. Murphy at Star Clothing Hall, Clinton st., Johnstown.

—The dead and horribly mangled body of an unknown man was found on the Pa. R. R. track, near Millville station, at an early hour on Saturday morning last. He was apparently about fifty years of age, and had gray hair and a sandy moustache. Both of his legs were severed from the body and the back of his head was crushed in.

—A woman with a winning face, yet with a heart untrue, though beautiful is valueless as diamonds formed of dew; but a woman with the cash in hand, or a man who's not of "spons" devoid, can when it pleases them command bargains rare from Myers & Lloyd. All kind of goods at the very lowest cash prices. Drop in and see.

—A committee of the Johnstown councils were at work last week investigating, as the *Democrat* puts it, how a man named Leslie G. Slocum, weighing about 180 pounds, succeeded in getting through the key-holes of the lock-up and making his escape, but as yet no satisfactory conclusion has been reached. The committee will hold another session in a few days.

—Henry Anderson, the night watchman at A. J. Hawe's cement mill, Johnstown, who shot and killed a young man named Wm. Kirby on the evening of the 11th inst., was taken before his Honor Judge Dean, in Johnstown, on Monday last, and released on $5,000 bail, Messrs. A. J. Hawes and John W. Hall (Anderson's father-in-law) becoming his sureties.

—A man named Tantlinger and two boys named Hamilton and Epler were found guilty the other day in the Somerset county court of a series of robberries committed at Laughlinstown and Jenner X Roads, and the former was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years and three months, while the two latter were consigned to the House of Refuge until they attain their majorities.

—It is said that one-half of a man's life is spent in making mistakes and the other half is wasted in reflecting how easily he might have avoided them, and the saying may be true in most instances, but we are perfectly sure that he who buys his wearing apparel from the old and reliable clothing house of Godfrey Wolff, next door to the post-office, Altoona, will never make a mistake in that one essential particular, and hence will have no cause for regret on that score at least.

—Mr. Daniel H. Zahm, better known as young Dan, has embarked in the butchering business, and will henceforth be found on Monday and Friday evenings of each week at the meat Market on Centre street recently occupied by Mr. Lewis Rodgers, when he will be glad to welcome everybody and furnish them with everything in his line at the very lowest cash prices, but will not do business on the credit system, no matter who the applicant.

—The last link in the water works contract has been completed by awarding to Messrs. Jones & Evans, of this place, the laying of the water pipes for the stipulated sum of $300; and it is now expected that the work will be completed in time for a grand old jollification on the 4th of July next, on which occasion people opposed to the water works can console themselves by attending that smaller affair in Philadelphia known as the centennial exposition.

—At the regular weekly meeting of St. Josephs (Catholic) Temperance Society, held on Wednesday evening last at the parochial school house, the following named persons were elected to serve as officers until the next semi-annual election on the 28th of June next: President, M. M. O'Neill; Vice President, H. A. McPike; Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Buck; Assistant Secretary, H. H. Myers; Marshal, J. M. Fenlon; Assistant Marshals, Al. Ward, Martin Cruse.

—Amid the cares and perplexities of life there are few things that will make a man carry his head so straight as a ragged neck binding on his shirt, well starched and ironed and if it wasn't for the fact that he has nobody to blame but himself if the rest of his clothing purchased as it should be at the renowned Oak Hall clothing store of S. J. Hess, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, does not feel comfortable and wear well he would doubtless be about as unhappy a man as could be scared up anywhere.

—We are sorry to record the death from pulmonary disease of Miss Belle C. McMullen, sister-in-law of S. M. Douglass, Esq., of Chest Springs, which sad event occurred on Tuesday last, the 22d inst., at the age of 31 years, 1 month and 15 days. The deceased was a most estimable lady and a devoted member of the Catholic Church, and her early death is a source of heartfelt sorrow to many affectionate relative and sincere friends. Her funeral took place yesterday; interment in St. Augustine cemetery. May she rest in peace.

—The name of our worthy townsman, John Fenlon Esq., is being canvassed in some of the districts of this county as a fit one to be presented to the coming convention for legislative honors. Mr. Fenlon has had experience in the making of laws as well as in the practising of them, and if it is the will of our people that he shall again represent them at Harrisburg, we not only look for his cheerful acquiescence in that decision, but feel sure that he will faithfully and intelligently perform the duties pertaining to that honorable position.

—A man named Patrick Hogan, while engaged in digging a well over in Clearfield a few days ago, found it necessary to explode a torpedo in order to dislodge a strata of rock, and after getting everything ready for the blast, gave the proper signal and was drawn up, but unfortunately, just as he reached the top, a sudden jerk of the windlass broke the rope, and he was precipitated to the bottom of the well, where the torpedo exploded about the same moment and tore off his face and a portion his of breast, killing him instantly as a matter of course.

—The little addenda put to our notice last week of the appointment of Mr. John L. Edwards as postmaster at Belsano has induced that gentleman to write to us to say that he was aware from the outset that there was no fortune in the "posish," and that his only wish and object is to serve and accommodate his friends and neighbors with prompt and reliable postal facilities, to which they are undoubtedly entitled and of which from some unaccountable cause they have been too long deprived. Good for Mr. Edwards of such matterial are faithful public servants composed.

* * *

THE TEA PARTY AND HOW IT CAME OFF.—Want of space compels us to refer more briefly than we intended to the grand Lady Washington tea party and concert which held high carnival at Belmont on Tuesday night, and which was much more of a success socially and financially than the most sanguine could have anticipated, bad weather and worse roads having combined to make the occasion an inauspicious one for persons at a distance. General and Lady Washington were well personified by Edw'd Martin, Esq., and Mrs. Winnie Moore, while nearly all the participitants in the last reception, as well as several young ladies and gentlemen who did not appear at that time, took part on this occasion. The reception was if possible an improvement in some respects on the one which preceded it, and the taste and care displayed in getting up the various toilets in imitation of ye olden time certainly did great credit to all concerned. Thanks to the beneficence of those who contributed the provisions and to the skill of the ladies who prepared them, an elegant supper was served up, which was greatly relished by all who partook of it. The music, too, was very good, and its gladdening influence, added to the kindly feeling which prevailed throughout, had the effect of making the occasion one long to be remembered for its unexceptionable enjoyment and its great good cheer. The amount realized has not as yet been ascertained, but whatever it is to not a few members of other denominations are the thanks of the Catholic congregation eminently due for the generous support accorded to this real pleasant entertainment.

"KNOW THY OPPORTUNITY."—The grim monster, Death, was stealthily approaching. I could almost feel his hot, fiery breath upon my forehead. My faithless goddess, Hygeia, had utterly deserted me. Only now and then would Morpheus befriend me, but on this auspicious day, he had deigned to moisten my eyelids with heavenly ambrosia, and I slept. As I slept, behold, I had a dream! I thought that I was roaming upon foreign soil, whither my physician had sent me to recover my health. I was in a great metropolis—one of the grand marts of the world. In one of my strolls I chanced to meet a man who had in his hand a handsomely-bound volume, entitled "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," and who said that he was an agent for the sale of the book. The title was such a novel one that I was impelled to give the work a casual notice. As I hastily glanced over its pages, I observed that it contained treatises not commonly found in medical works. But I had too many times been hoaxed by appearances, and I determined that I would have *nothing* to do with it. A voice within me, like a faithful mentor, whispered, "*Know thy opportunity*; in that book is thy salvation!" I began reasoning with myself. Although doubtful and distrustful, yet I put forth my hand to take the book, and, lo! the agent was gone! I was miserable. In my agony I awoke. Great drops of perspiration were upon my brow. By my bedside was a friend who had called during my slumber to see me. Said my friend, "I have brought with me a book, just published, which I thought might interest *you*." One glance at the work, and I was assured that it was "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. Surely, *this* was the veritable book which I had seen in my dream. My friend loaned me the work, and every day, as my strength permitted, I perused its pages. Although it contained very interesting treatises on Biology, Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Nursing of the Sick, etc., yet, being an invalid, I was most interested in the subjects of Diseases and Remedies. I believed that I had a liver affection, and yet more than one medical attendant had pronounced my disease Consumption, and that I would fail with the autumn leaves. In that book I found my symptoms perfectly portrayed. I was then confident that I had not deceived myself. I reasoned thus: "Any man who can so truthfully depict my feelings, and apparently understands my constitutional tendencies, must know *just what* my physical system demands. I will trust my case with Dr. Pierce. I will take his Golden Medical Discovery as recommended for my disease." The result is, that after having perseveringly followed his prescribed treatment, I once again enjoy the blessings of health. Therefore, I would say to the afflicted, "Know thy opportunity," and take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

* * *

—At the city election in Altoona on Tuesday of last week our friend and patron, Mr. Miles Moran, as he had a perfect right to do, challenged the vote of an old gentleman named Knott, whereat a son of the challenged party, Levi Knott, took offence and determined upon revenge. A few mornings after he in company with several of his friends confronted Mr. Moran while on his way to work, and with the aid of the aforesaid friends commenced a violent assault upon him, but had not got very far in the undertaking when Mr. Moran turned the tables on his adversary by dealing him a blow which sent him reeling to the sidewalk. Knott got up again, however, and attempted to "go for" Moran a second time, but his feet went from under him and his head coming in contact with the curbstone, cutting an ugly gash about four inches long just above his right ear. The friends of Knott interfering at this juncture, Mr. Moran hastily departed, but subsequently appeared before the Mayor and made information against Knott for aggravated assault and battery, and the accused was afterwards arrested and held in $700 bail to appear at court and answer. Both men were badly used up in the fracas, but it is fair to presume that Levi will travel many Miles Moran Knott find an adversary less deserving of his abuse or better prepared to give him a Roland for his Oliver.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—The following has been handed us for publication and we not only take pleasure in printing it, but trust that the proposed convocation may prove a decided success:

An Educational Convention will be held in the Court House, in Ebensburg, on Friday and Saturday, March 10th and 11th commencing at 11 o'clock on Friday morning. As the convention is held in the general interests of education, the friends of the cause are invited to be present, and to take part in the exercises. Dr. Fairfield, of Indiana, will be present and will lecture on Friday evening on "A Visit to Egypt and the Pyramids." The ministers of Ebensburg, the leading teachers of the county, and others, have consented to assist in the work of the convention. The exercises will consist of lectures, essays, readings and discussions. The following questions will be discussed:

1. What should be the aim of the common school?
2. How can moral training be best secured?
3. What are the relations and duties of parents and patrons to the common school?
4. Why should grammar be taught in the common school?
5. What are the duties of teachers in reference to ventilation and care of school property?
6. What are the best remedies for irregular attendance and truency?

H. BERG, Co. Sup't,
DR. D. W. EVANS, } Committee.
A. S. M. ANDERSON,

* * *

A SAD CASE.—One day last week a young man named Squibs, living at Millwood, Westmoreland county, accidentally shot himself under the following circumstances: He was about to cross a stream of water, while gunning, on a small log, and before venturing far out on it he placed the stock of the gun on the log to see if it was safe for him to attempt crossing on it. The gun slipped and the hammer struck the log, discharging the contents, which entered Squibs' side, passed through his lungs and lodged in his shoulder. He lingered in great agony until the next morning at eight o'clock, when death come to his relief. What makes the case doubly distressing is the fact that shortly before his death a police officer arrived from Connellsville and arrested his brother on a charge of robbery. The latter requested the officer to allow him to remain until his brother had expired, but the request was refused, and he was dragged away from the bedside of a brother whom he doubtlessloved, even if he was a hardened criminal. Criminals have feelings and sensibilities in many cases not unlike other people.

* * *

SUICIDE.—Daniel Price of Clay township, this county, committed suicide by hanging himself with a rope halter to a sleeper in his own barn on the morning of the 14th inst. P. H. Bence, Esq., was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased, from which we learn that Mr. Price had not been missing over an hour when search was made by the family, and he was found by his son and wife in the condition above stated. They immediately cut the rope, but life was entirely extinct.

Mr. Price was a much respected citizen of the township for upwards of twenty-five years, and was the owner of a good farm, on which he resided. For over a year past he has, at times, been subject to spells of insanity. The verdict of the jury was that he had committed the deed while laboring under a fit of insanity. Mr. Price leaves a large family of children, some of whom are married, and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end.—*Huntingdon Local.*

* * *

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—It is reported that BOSHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has, since its introduction in the United States, reached the immense sale of 40,000 dozen per year. Over 6,000 Druggists have ordered this Medicine direct from the Factory, at Woodbury N. J., and not one have reported a single failure, but every letter speaks of its astonishing success in curing severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of Throat and Lungs. We advise any person that has any predisposition to weak Lungs, to go to their Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get this Medicine, or inquire about it. Regular size, 75 cents; sample bottle, 10 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Don't neglect your cough.

A RAILROAD FROM NEW YORK TO PITTSBURGH.—As the following letter, addressed to the N. Y. *Evening Post*, was written in this place or vicinity, and as the contemplated railroad of which it speaks is designed to pass through the northwestern part of this county, we feel that no excuse is necessary for transfering the letter to the local department of our paper. Here it is—read it:

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Much has been said and written in reference to the present and prospective loss of trade and commercial supremacy by the city of New York. By a more direct, central and independent railroad system than she now has to connect with the centres of the West and South, she can for all time be assured of the superiority hitherto maintained—a superiority which seems about to be taken from her.

There is the greatest danger that she will lose this superiority unless a vigorous and determined effort is at once put forth to secure successful competition with the vast network of railroads already established and in operation between the seacoast and the points indicated.

There are two great "trunk lines," namely, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads centering in Pittsburgh, whence their "branches" or "feeds," polypus-like, diverge in all directions for the traffic of a populous and productive country. This traffic cannot by any possibility reach the city of New York directly, for the patent reason that her present great railroad lines—the New York Central and Erie—are too far north to secure it.

While these "feeders" thus fasten upon this enormous trade and draw it to the two roads named at Pittsburgh, it there undergoes the process of absorption; and if thereafter any part of it reaches New York it is by the sufferance of Philadelphia and Baltimore or the representative interests of those cities. This combination daily grows more powerful and oppressive. Every day and year that New York defers action and heedlessly submits to a situation so humiliating to her pride and so detrimental to her prosperity will cause the final struggle which she will be compelled to wage to be more prolonged and doubtful.

"How then," it may be asked, "is New York to avoid this evil day?" The answer is simple and direct. By constructing a first rate independent railroad from that city to Pittsburgh, passing through central Pennsylvania, from the Delaware River to the Ohio, one of the richest, most varied, and most extensive mineral and agricultural regions on this continent.

The local trade and travel of such a road would alone make it a profitable investment. The saving in distance over all other routes between the proposed termini would be nearly equal to the length of the present line between New York and Philadelphia, and would be a valuable aid in the competition for through trade and travel, for which alone New York can build a road that would give her a direct and independent line to Pittsburgh, the gate of the West and of the Southwest. MANHATTAN.

Ebensburg, Pa., January 25, 1876.

* * *

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The March number of this magazine has an unusually good array of articles. The "Sequel of the Gladstone Controversy" is a second instalment of the important papers on that subject. A comparison of the education, wealth, and morality of Catholic and Protestant countries shows some strange and unexpected contrasts. "The Friends of Education" is a strong defence of the Catholic Church against the popular charge that she is the foe of education. "Prussia and the Church" brings the history of the long religious struggle in the Prussian kingdom up to the latest outcome of it. "Anti-Catholic Movements in the United States" is a timely and well-written article, giving the history in brief of the various outbursts of anti-Catholic fanaticism in this country. "Louise Lateau before the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine" gives the medical aspect of one of the most wonderful and interesting cases of our time. "St. Jean de Luz" and "A Search for Old Lace in Venice" are two of those bright and picturesque sketches of foreign scenes in which THE CATHOLIC WORLD is particularly happy. That most interesting story, "Are You My Wife?" is rapidly approaching the catastrophe. The historical romance, "Sir Thomas More," and a short sweet "Story with Two Versions," complete the list of fiction, which, with other features, goes to make up an admiraly-edited magazine.

* * *

FORCIBLE FACTS.—Two or three well substantiated facts are worth dozens of theories. Any one can get up the latter, whilst the former are the result of long and tried experience. In no science is this of more value than in that of medicine. The medicine that has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, in every stage of its progress, with the living subjects of its beneficient work thronging the streets daily before our eyes, is entitled to be credited with more than all the theories which have been recorded in the books, and have been met with failure after failure. The cures of consumption made by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE alone, will outweigh all those cures that have been recorded in the books, and then, besides, they are right here in our midst. Furthermore, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is a specific in all incipient lung diseases, and nips them in their bud, in that way stopping the tubercular deposit on its way to the lungs, as it courses its way through the blood. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE dissolves the tuberculous matter, and stimulates the eliminating emunctories of the system, to carry it away with the effete matters of the body. The Lung Cure, with the Doctor's personal attention, will rarely fail in any case where there is a reasonable hope of cure. $1.50 per bottle, 4 for $5.00. Dr. Keyser's consulting office, 120 Penn street; Laboratory, 240 Penn street, Pittsburg. [2-24.-1m.]

* * *

NEW GAME LAW.—As considerable diversity of opinion exists, always, relative to the game law after the adjournment of the Legislature, it will not be out of place to say that the new bill now pending in the Legislature for the consolidation of the game laws, prohibits the killing or taking of game or fish as follows: Squirrels between the 1st of January and the 1st of August; rabbits between the 1st of January and the 1st of November; plovers between the 1st of January and the 15th of August; partridges between the 1st of January and the 1st of November; woodcock between the 1st of January and the 4th of July; speckled trout between the 1st of May and the 15th of August; black bass between the 1st of March and the 1st of July, etc. Fishing with nets, seines, fish baskets and other devices, save hook and line only, is forbidden; hunting or fishing on Sunday is prohibited under a penalty of $25. Suitable penalties are imposed for violation of the law.

* * *

"THE HOME."—We have received copies of a neatly printed and illustrated young folk's paper of the above name, published by S. L. Thorpe, No. 14 Bolivar street, Cleveland, Ohio. It is printed on clear white paper, and is filled with a variety of interesting and instructive reading for youth. It is issued monthly for 30c. per year, or semi-monthly at 50c. The publishers offer very liberal inducements to agents and guarantee each subscriber a fine chromo. They also offer to send sample copies free to all who desire to examine it.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, lacorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's diecase, brickdust deposits, dropsy-pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

OBITUARY.

PRINGLE.—Died, in Croyle township, on Friday, Feb. 18th, 1876, at 5 o'clock, a. m., of pneumonia, JESSIE BLANCHE, youngest daughter of J. W. and Lucinda Pringle, aged 2 years and 7 months.

"Weep not for those
Who sink within the arms of death
Ere yet the chilling wintry breath
Of sorrow o'er them blows;
But weep for them who here remain,
The mournful heritors of pain,
Condemn'd to see each bright joy fade,
And mark grief's melancholy shade
Flung o'er Hope's fairest rose."

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of LENA DELOZIER, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Lena Delozier, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. O'FRIEL, Executor.

Loretto, Feb. 24, 1876.-6t.

Our Puzzle Department.

CHEST SPRINGS, Feb. 19, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—If you would please consult the MS. which I sent in last week you will see that the answer to the deer problem was 122.5 lbs. I also made a small blunder in that circle question. I took the length of the line from the top of the pole to ten feet outside of the circle at twice (7 and 6) instead of (twice 7) and 6, which mistake caused the answer to come out as it did. However, it is but a simple example. The true answer is found by squaring the pole in the middle of circle, then square the line or hypothenuse, take the difference and extract the square root and you have the base of the right-angled triangle, from which take 10 and you have the radius of the circle.

In that deer problem, if a man weighing 130 lbs. balanced a man of 180 lbs., the arms of the lever were to each other as 7 to 9. Then 122½ lbs. on the long arm would balance 140 lbs. on the short arm.

"Loretto" was a little mistaken about that chalk mark on the carriage wheel. It described a cycloid and not a circle, which cycloid was 4 times the diameter of the wheel, instead of 3.1416 times the same. I am very sorry.

If I had taken a little more care in the solution of "Loretto's" tin-kettle, I presume I certainly would have gotten the correct dimensions, because I solved the one which was sent in by me—the same which elicited his *similar* problem. I will work it out (all being well) next week, as I am a little pressed for time just now.

E. F. M. says I am not correct in solving the grindstone problem. Let him solve a few of the problems which have been sent in, and thus afford us an opportunity to criticize him a little. My error was but a small one. It consisted in subtracting the square of the side of the spindle-hole instead of the diagonal of the same. It wouldn't have broken either of them up to have lost the difference which my error made on his part of the radius; yet I admit the mistake, although I had done the same example on a previous occasion. It goes down hard to swallow a mistake, don't it?

In "Hans Snits" first problem, if A could mow the field in seven-eighths of a day, he could mow eight-sevenths of the field in a day; B could mow five-sixths in a day, and C can mow ¾ as much as A and 2-5 as much as B, which is 13-21 of the field, and D can do 21-16 of the field in a day. After B has mowed one-fourth of a field four times as large, there remains three times of the field; in 1½ days D would mow 63-32 of the smaller field and three times the first field, less 63-32, equal 31-32 of the first field. Again, as A can mow 8 7 and B 19-21 in a day, they could both mow 43-21, equal 693-1376 of a day, the time in which A and C could could finish the field four times as large as the first field.

I am very sorry that "Loretto" was mistaken again in regard to the answer to "Hans Snits" first problem.

I will try to explain a little about the pendulum to E. F. M. next week, but I think he had better take a short course in pendulums if he don't understand them, as it would be something like trying to demonstrate the 47th theorem of Euclid's first book without having studied the foregoing theorems and problems.

A. D. H.

P. S.—Mr. Editor, in that moon problem you made "the man attract him" instead of "the moon attract him."

FEBRUARY 21, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN—In reply to E. F. M., I wish to remark that I did not say, or at least did not mean to say, that 10 minutes was 1-144 part of 24 years, but of 24 hours. Whether or not it so appeared in print, I *did not* say so.

E. F. M.'s solution to the pendulum problem *was wrong*, but his and mine differing so *widely*, I wished some one better acquainted with the science of pendulums to decide. So it has been done by A. D. H. Thanks to him. But I *will say* that E. F. M.'s solution to the kettle enlarged is *not correct* in top diameter, height or contents. So let him try again.

A. D. H. in his tortoise, man and engine problem forgot to give the length of his railroad; consequently any number of lengths may be assumed, and therefore any number of answers, all which would be correct if any were correct. But as the problem is of the nature of Mr. Trout's watch question, it would seem that the idea was taken from that problem—the tortoise representing the hour hand, the man the minute hand, and the engine the second hand. Then in that case let it be assumed that the circumference of the circle (the rail road) was 720 miles. Then the answer to the proposed problem, as I make it, would be 720423·739 miles by the engine to get between the tortoise and man—equal distance from each.

Answer to J. C. Brown's problem—3 o'clock. Too simple for "Puzzle Department."

PROBLEM.

The four sides of a field are 55, 70, 62 and 38 rods respectively, and the diagonals are equal. What is the area? LORETTO.

CHEST SPRINGS, Feb. 19, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—The answer to J. C. Brown's problem is 3 o'clock p. m.

Can A. D. H. give the true answer to his circular island problem of last week and take it as he has stated it?

FIRST PROBLEM.

Suppose the water to be 579837·86000 feet deep in a tank which is 4 feet longer than its width, and a cone heavier than water, the height of which is twelve feet and diameter of base 24 inches, placed upright in the tank will raise the water to the top of the tank, leaving one-eighth of the cone (solid contents) above the surface of the water. Required—the length, width and and depth of the tank.

SECOND PROBLEM.

The base of a right angled triangle is 11 feet, and the difference between the height of the perpendicular and the length of the hypothenuse is 3 feet. Required—the height of the perpendicular side and length of the hypothenuse.

Respectfully, E. F. M.

* * *

[Written for the Cambria Freeman.]

THE WRECK.

[JOHN PARRISH—KILLED FEB. 2D, 1876.]

The storm is abroad, all the heavens are black,
And the engine is treading an icy track;
Many a danger besets the way—
Angels be with them this fatal day.

Two little boys, at each morn and even,
Sending "for papa" a prayer to heaven;
Motherless babes, to his heart so dear,
Lisp it once more for the engineer.

Pray, and some thought of the fearful foe,
Flung to meet him, his heart may know;
Pray, and a pitying God will send
Comfort and strength for the bitter end.

And, thou guardian spirit dear,
Whisper a prayer to the engineer—
Whisper of God, for he sees the fate
Coming to meet him, too late—too late!

He sees—Oh! moment intense, supreme,
Making the past but a thought, a dream;
Shall he leap?—Let fate do her direst, worst,
His hand reverses the engine first!

And, oh! not then; for the thunder crash
Follows not closer the lightning's flash,
Than the shock, that found him unmoved at his post,
On the glance that first told him the engine was lost.

Merciful Heaven! look kindly there—
Pity the suffering everywhere;
Pity the sorrows, so bitter and great,
Comfort the sister left desolate.

Poor little boys, thro' their sobs at even,
Still for their papa they cry to heaven;
In charity, Christian, who read this here,
Offer a prayer for the engineer. M.

NOTICE.—The Board of School Directors of Loretto School District intend to make application to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, at the March Term, 1876, for a decree authorizing said Board to borrow money for the purpose of paying for ground and building a school house thereon, for the use of said school district.

F. O'FRIEL, President.

W. W. MCATEER, Secretary. [2-25.-3t.]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ADAM SETTLEMOYER.

Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Settlemoyer, late of Croyle township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

J. W. PRINGLE, Administrator.

Summerhill, Feb. 25, 1876.-6t.

HOTEL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the well known Hotel property owned by him, in Carrolltown borough.

The entire property, consisting of a commodious Hotel building, large and well arranged Stable and Outbuildings, are in first class condition, and the stand itself is one of the best patronized in northern Cambria.

☞ Terms favorable and title perfect. Call on or address DOMENEC EGER.

Feb. 11.-3t. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership theretofore existing between the undersigned in the ownership of the horse "May Duke" and in the business carried on by the subscribers under the firm name of Haug & Laterner, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th day of September, 1875; and, further, that the accounts due said firm are to be paid to A. H. Haug.

A. H. HAUG,
JOHN LATERNER.

Carrolltown, Feb. 15, 1876.-3t.

F. W. SHOEMAKER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence [1-21.'76.-tf.]

CALIFORNIA!!

THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between *Chicago* and all points in *Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California*, and the *Western Territories*. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in *Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia.* Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for *Northern Wisconsin* and *Minnesota* and for *Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth*, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for *Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm*, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for *Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock* and the *Lake Superior Country.* Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for *Elgin, Rockford, Freeport*, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through *Evanston, Lake Forrest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha*, to *Milwaukee.*

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

January 28, 1876.-1y.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,'74.-tf.]

Mrs. M. MOORE,

325 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To the Ladies!

I am just in receipt of a large invoice of

MOST ELEGANT GOODS!

which will be closed out at great bargains and at one-half their real value. In part as follows:

French Garments,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

SHADED VELVET DRESSES,

ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS,

lined with the finest furs; Palorene Saques, new style Cloth Cloaks, Overdresses, Neck Scarfs, black and white Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes, Sicillienne Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large invoice of Seal Skin Saques, Muffs and Boas; also a magnificent assortment of Real Lace Flouncings.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1876.-7m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

FARM AND COAL LAND.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

MONDAY, FEB. 28th, 1876,

At 2 o'clock, p. m., all that certain FARM situate in Washington towdship, adjoining lands of Geo. M. Reade, Michael Donahoe, Pat'k Cassidy, and others, containing **160 ACRES**, part cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a two story FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, BARN and OUTBUILDINGS. Also, a fine young Orchard. This land is underlaid by the coal veins worked in that vicinity, is easy of access and near the Pennsylvania Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, secured by the bonds and mortgage of purchaser, with interest.

GEO. M. READE,
Trustee to sell real estate of Edward Donaldson, deceased. [Feb. 11.-3t.]

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,

Manufacturer of superior

Union Crop LEATHER,

AND DEALER IN

BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.

Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of NICHOLAS HEFFELY, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nicholas Heffely, late of Barr township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MICHAEL KIRSH, Executor.

Barr Twp., Jan. 31, 1876. [2-4.-6t.]

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the application of Loretto Borough to become subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1851, relating to Boroughs, and also to open an alley in said Borough, will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Cambria county, at the coming March Session.

J. G. LAKE,

Feb. 11, 1876.-3t. Attorney for Applicants.

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book.

Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference, with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

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DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.
FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.
CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3,'75.-1y.]

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Liberal Terms of Exchange for Second-hand Machines of every description.

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☞ FOR 1876. ☜

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The undersigned have procured, exclusively for subscribers to APPLETONS' JOURNAL, a splendid steel engraving of

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which is offered, under special terms, to every subscriber—in advance—to JOURNAL for 1876.

This steel engraving is in line and stipple. It is not a fancy picture, but an actual representation of Charles Dickens's study at Gadshill, while the portrait of the distinguished author is strikingly faithful.

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"Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown."

Future events prophecied by rules in Benner's Prophetic Book. Fortunes foretold in the ups and downs of prices for the next twenty years; the future judged by the past. What years to make money on pig-iron, hogs, corn, provisions, cotton, and when we will have the next panic; what year hard times will end and business revive again. Every farmer, manufacturer, legitimate trader and speculator should have this book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and be successful. Sent to any name, post-paid, for $1. Address SAM'L BENNER, Bainbridge, Ross County, O.

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

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WANTED AGENTS in every town, to canvass for **Dr. CORNELL'S new and popular History of Pennsylvania** from the earliest discovery to the present time. A splendid book, complete in one volume, ILLUSTRATED, and published at a price within reach of the people. A rare chance for a first-class canvasser. Address **Quaker City Publishing Co.**, 217 and 219 Quince street, Philadelphia.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

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This is no humbug. For information inquire of or write to MOYER BROTHERS, Wholesale Druggists, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Penn'a.

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[2-4,'76.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

Seeds! Seeds!

Send your address at once to Messrs. J. R. & A. MURDOCH, *Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen*, No. 112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and get their new Catalogue of RELIABLE VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS just issued. Also, of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES in great variety. [2-11.-3m.]

A New Use for Chicken Feathers.—"According to statistics very carefully compiled," says a writer in *La Nature*, "we throw away yearly a quantity of chicken feathers, the intrinsic value of which is equal to the money we pay out for cotton." A startling statement, but the author considers it true; and he proceeds to explain how the feathers are prepared to make them valuable. The operation is to cut the plume portions of the feathers from the stem, by means of ordinary hand scissors. The former are placed in quantities in a coarse bag, which when full is closed and subjected to a thorough kneading with the hands. At the end of five minutes, the feathers, it is stated, become disaggregated and felted together, forming a down perfectly homogeneous and of great lightness. It is even lighter than natural eider down, because the latter contains the ribs of the feathers, which give extra weight. The material thus prepared is worth, and readily sells in Paris, for about two dollars a pound. About 1.6 troy ounces of this down can be obtained from the feathers of an ordinary sized pullet; and this, on the valuation, is worth about twenty cents. It is suggested that, through the winter, children might collect all the feathers about a farm, and cut the ribs out, as we have stated. By the spring time a large quantity of down would be prepared, which could be disposed of to upholsters or employed for domestic use. Goose feathers may be treated in a similar manner, and thus two-thirds of the product of the bird utilized, instead of only about one-fifth, as is at present the case.

The chicken down is said to form a beautiful cloth when woven. For about a square yard of the material, a pound and a half of down is required. The fabric is said to be almost indestructable, as, in place of fraying or wearing out at folds, it only seems to felt the tighter. It takes dye readily and is thoroughly waterproof. There appears to be a good opportunity here for some ingenious person to invent machines to cut and treat the feathers.

* * *

How to Feed Corn Stalks Properly.—The rearing and feeding of animals is receiving, as it should, from farmers and herdsmen in all parts of the country greater attention every year; and especially is this true of dairymen whose only hope of gain rests in their success in obtaining paying yields from their cows. Corn stalks enter largely into the fall feed of dairy cows, and how to feed them is the important quession. The common practice is to feed them in the bundle, as but few farmers feel able or willing to use a cutting machine. This feeding in bundle without any preparation I am fully satisfied is very wasteful, as not only are the butts left, but frequently nearly the whole stock.

I have learned by experience that a little brine sprinkled upon the stalks once every day, just before feeding, is of material advantage in many respects. The weak brine will cause the cows to consume nearly all, even when fed whole; the flow of milk increases, the condition of the cows improve, and they show greater contentment. Especially is the last remark true on cold, windy and rainy days. I find it much better as a general rule, when it can be done, to feed salt on the food, instead of feeding it alone In no case should more than one day be permitted to pass without it. Cows should have access to plenty of water; the brine food will cause them to drink more and thus increase the flow of milk. Let my brothers try it and they will hereafter place a greater value upon corn stalks.

* * *

A Cheap Diet for Hard Times.—In these times of slack occupation the experimental deduction of investigating economists become valuable. A working mechanic with reduced pay writes as follows to the Philadelphia *Ledger*: "I have tried hard to keep up with the times by lessened expenditure. Having read the newspaper accounts of the man who lived on $5 a year, gaining twenty pounds, under a regimen of corn meal, we tried that article but found it insipid, and finally nauseous. The indorsement of buckwheat as a sustaining food by an eminent judge induced us to try it. We found buckwheat nonsusceptible of variety in cooking, and we soon "stalled" on slapjacks. Potatoes failed to keep up our bodily strength. Next we tried oat starch, with this result: My wife son and self confined ourselves to rations of three pints of thick porridge per day, varying the "dip" dressing with butter, sugar, nutmeg, lemon juice or molasses. We enjoyed excellent health, with regular digestion. At the expiration of two weeks I found myself four and a quarter pounds heavier. My wife had gained three pounds, while the lad had increased over five pounds. Our food outlay for fourteen days was exactly *two dollars and eighty cents*, or less than *seven* cents per day for each person. We are now pursuing the same course, with an occasional mixed meal."

* * *

Substitute for a Corkscrew.—A substitute for a corkscrew may be made thus: Stick two forks vertically into the cork on opposite sides, not too near the edge. Run the blade of a knife through the two and give a twist. Another way to uncork a bottle is to fill the hollow at the bottom of the bottle with a handkerchief or towel; grasp the neck with one hand, and strike firmly and steadily with the other upon the handkerchief.

* * *

At this season of colds, it may be useful to know that hoarseness or tickling in the throat may be relieved by using the white of an egg, thoroughly beaten, mixed with lemon juice and sugar. A teaspoonful taken occasionally is a dose.

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KNAKE & McGINN'S,
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Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO: also the celebrated
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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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TIN, COPPER,
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Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
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JOHNSTOWN, PA.

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WASHINGTON STREET,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
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HARDWARE,
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HATS AND CAPS,
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CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
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GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
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Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

To Consumptives.
THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
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E. H. FLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and Drug Store, in rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-17.-tf.]

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Sept. 10, 1875.-6m.

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THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.
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Patented May 4, 1875.
The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the Iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:
Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
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" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60
Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.
Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.
Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.
Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO.,
85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.
NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

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Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHOEA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.
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For sale by KOONS & RUPP, 202 N. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, by MYERS & LLOYD, Ebensburg, and by grocers generally. [10-29.-6m.]

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A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14.-tf.]

A Curious Collection of Fossils.—A. L. Porter, a veteran from the North, arrived in this city, has a curious collection of fossils carefully packed with sawdust in a traveling trunk at the Western Hotel on Broadway, where he is now sojourning. The collection embraces an Indian stone war club, a stone pestle belonging to the same race of people, and a gritty stone chisel used by them in the manufacture of their stone implements. It also contains a large number of specimens of petrified wood, fossil leaves in sandstone, rocks bearing a striking resemblance to petrified human and animal skulls, which the owner believes they are, and a smooth boulder which presents the appearance of a petrified land turtle The shape of the latter does correspond closely to that animal.—The right fore foot or flipper is very distinctly outlined, and on the left side, which has been considerably worn by the action of the water, is a small indentation, corresponding in place and character to that at the toes of the right foot. In front and underneath what is supposed to have been the shell is a hollow, corresponding with that in a turtle's front whose head has been wrung off. The edge of the shell, if it be what Mr. Porter believes, has been worn off by the action of the water. On the top and bottom of the stone are sundry markings, which Mr. Porter thinks have been made by edged tools and are the hieroglyphics of a race now extinct. Arrow heads, glass globules on the surface of pieces of lava, and pieces of bone of an extinct animal complete the collection. The fossils have been gathered by Mr. Porter during his wanderings through Washington Territory and Oregon—on the Wenatche, Upper Columbia, and Snake Rivers.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

* * *

A Cure for the Smallpox.—Mr. Harman H. Geiger, of Pleasant Union, Somerset county, writes to the Meyersdale *Independent*, describing the "run" of the smallpox in that village. After relating how his neighbors and members of his own family were attacked, and died or recovered, Mr. Geiger describes his own cure, which is not less remarkable and unique than the writer's manner of telling it. He says: "On the 20th I had to 'hang up the fiddle,' but they did not make much off of me. I had previously consulted with many who had the smallpox, and they all told me that whiskey was the best medicine to drive them out; so I went for a gallon of whiskey, and kept intoxicated for three days, and that fetched 'em. I was not near as sick as I was when I had the measles, and the fifth day I went out to the stable and attended to the feeding, and I can say I am well at present."

* * *

Counting a Billion.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple—a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You count 160 or 170 a minute; but let us suppose that you go as far as 200, then an hour would produce 1,200; a day, 288,000; and a year, or 365 days, 105,120,000. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still, he would not even now, according to the usual supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to count a billion he would require 9,512 years, 342 days, 5 hours and 20 minutes according to the above rule. Supposing we were to allow a poor counter 12 hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping, he would need 19,025 years, 319 days, 10 hours and 45 minutes.

* * *

A Cement for any Kind of Wood.—Put any quantity of fine sawdust of the same wood your work is made with into an earthen pan, pour boiling water on it, stir well, and let it remain a week or ten days, occasionally stirring it; then boil it for some time, and it will be of the consistency of pulp or paste; put it into a coarse cloth, and squeeze the moisture from it. Keep for use, and when wanted mix a sufficient quantity of thin glue to make it into a paste; rub it well into the cracks, or fill up the holes in your work with it. When quite hard and dry, clean your work off, and if carefully done, you will scarce discern the imperfection.

* * *

A Huge Clock.—The celebrated clock at Westminister (London, England,) has 400 square feet of dial surface. The minute hands are 11 feet long. Although the hands are all counterpoised, the entire weight of hands, counterpoises, tubes and wheels which has to be moved at every beat of the pendulum is not less than 1½ tons. The going weight is 1½ cwt., and the clear fall is 170 feet. It takes five hours to wind this clock up by hand. Huge as the great machine is, it shows an error of less than 1 second on 83 per cent. days in the year.

* * *

To Clean Metallic Articles.—Gilt metallic articles may be cleaned by rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush dipped in a solution of half an ounce of potash, or one ounce of soda, or, still better, of half an ounce of borax, in sixteen ounces of water, and drying with a soft linen rag. Their lustre may be improved in special cases by warming them slightly and then rubbing them very gently with a soft sponge or brush.

* * *

Sudden Knocks.—In cases of sudden jar, knock or jam of the hand or fingers, immediately after the blow press the injured part with the uninjured hand, say between the thumb and forefinger. It will nearly always remove the pain, and generally any swelling that might occur under the circumstances.

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
—AND—
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at
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HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

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FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.
Cigars and Tobaccos,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker
THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.
Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

Andrew Moses,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
4 CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.
MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING
—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. 6-1.'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA
Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1,'75.]

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LORETTO, PA.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [6-14.-6m.*]

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES of Cambria County, Penna., from the 21st day of January, 1875, to the 20th day of January, 1876:

A. D. CRISTE, Esq., TREASURER,	DR.
To amt. in Treasurer's hands at last settlement	$ 14,503 71
To amt. of duplicates for 1875	58,216 35
To amt. of Registry for 1875	707 45
To amt. 5 per cent. on amount put in hands of Constables	784 22
To amt. received from Collectors for 1872 and previous years	295 83
To amt. received from Constables for 1873 and 1874	2,163 45
To amt. Military Duplicate for 1872	23 15
To amt. on Seated and Unseated Lands	216 75
To amt. on Redemption of Lands	157 19
To amt. from miscellaneous sources	1,142 91
	$78,212 01

CR.

By amount paid	Assessors	853 80
" " "	County Auditors	225 00
" " "	State Auditor	53 00
" " "	Agricultural Society	100 00
" " "	Attorney	10 00
" " "	Boarding Prisoners	3,460 80
" " "	Boarding Jurors	21 00
" " "	Bridge & bridge views	9 40
" " "	Bounty	342 43
" " "	Borough tax	63 11
" " "	Commissioners	1,232 00
" " "	Commissioners' Clerk	605 00
" " "	Com'ners' Counsel	225 00
" " "	County Institute	75 00
" " "	Criminal prosecutions	2,159 84
" " "	Constables	935 07
" " "	Court House	124 50
" " "	Court crier	144 00
" " "	Costs	79 90
" " "	County Bonds	13,500 00
" " "	District Attorney	477 00
" " "	Dona'n to Soup House	200 00
" " "	Elections	2,081 09
" " "	Fox and Wildcats	344 80
" " "	Fuel	515 25
" " "	Freight	3 11
" " "	Inquisitions	71 92
" " "	Int. on Co. Bonds	1,488 00
" " "	Jurors, Grand	868 49
" " "	Jurors, Traverse	3,724 31
" " "	Jury Commissioners	127 30
" " "	Janitor	200 00
" " "	Jail	785 41
" " "	Miscellaneous	52 87
" " "	Military	1 71
" " "	Poor Directors	514 66
" " "	Poor House	10, 76 82
" " "	Postage	12 03
" " "	Printing	764 20
" " "	Probates	78 94
" " "	Prothonotary	442 80
" " "	Road views & damage	351 55
" " "	Records	129 75
" " "	Reform School	418 01
" " "	Refunding	44 81
" " "	Registry	554 15
" " "	School Treasurers	3,037 29
" " "	Supervisors	2,089 87
" " "	Sheriff	63 96
" " "	Stenographer	322 10
" " "	Stationery	42
" " "	State Tax	2,025 50
" " "	Tipstaff	94 00
" " "	Talesmen	34 0
" " "	Western Penitentiary	448 40

By amt. paid District Court, as follows—		
Rent	570 46	
Boarding Prisoners	111 75	
Boarding Jurors	13 50	
Criminal prosecutions	2,394 03	
Constables	218 52	
Court Crier	108 75	
Clerk	23 50	
Drawing Jurors	35 65	
District Attorney	132 00	
Inquisitions	46 28	
Jurors, Grand	405 74	
Jurors, Traverse	2,069 01	
Janitor	200 00	
Printing	133 00	
Road Views and Damages	142 90	—8,794 07
Redemption of Lands		90 49
Commission to Constables		820 62
By Exonerations to Constables		2,059 75
By exonerations on Duplicates and Registry		145 29
By abatement to tax payers		2,154 71
By amount remaining in Constables hands for 1875		3,683 51
By Treasurer's commission on $66,827 84 at 5 per cent		3,341 39
By balance in Treasurer's hands		2,059 27
		$ 8,212 01

RECEIVED, JAN. 20, 1876, OF A. D. Criste, Esq., late Treasurer, the sum of Two Thousand and Fifty-nine Dollars and Twenty-seven Cents, being the above amount in his hands in full.
$2,059.27 N. J. FREIDHOFF, Treas.

OUTSTANDING DUE FROM COLLECTORS for 1872 and previous years:

1869.	Thos. McKernan, Cambria Bor.	$ 15 89
1870.	James Dick, Cooperstate "	2 24
1871.	Hiram Riblett, Franklin "	5 41
1872.	Matthias Deitrick, Chest Twp.,	16 25
1872.	S. J. Luther, Susquehanna "	19 33
1872.	Daniel Burtholder, Woodvale bor.,	128 81
		$187 47

AMOUNT DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1873:

John Cox, Cambria borough,	29 36
William Lloyd, Croyle township,	4 38
Adam Pfarr, 3d Ward, Johnstown,	74 70
Daniel Bartholder, Woodvale borough,	40 62
	$149 00

AMOUNT DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1874:

D. R. Wissinger, Adams township,	$ 34 84
William Ream, Yoder township,	43 99
Edward Owens, Cambria township,	6 87
Alexander Goughenour, E. Conemaugh,	67 57
J. S. Ogden, First Ward, Johnstown,	229 25
E. J. Litz, Fifth Ward, Johnstown,	31 53
Edward Quinn, Millville borough	67 68
John Porter, Susquehanna township,	48 56
Joseph Criste, Washington township,	78 34
S. Aikins, White township,	172 41
	$781 14

AMOUNT DUE FROM CONSTABLES FOR 1875:

J. D. Raymond, Adams township,	$161 60
August Eckenrode, Allegheny township,	316 94
J. A. Leib, Barr township,	49 98
William Bracken, Blacklick township,	14 98
Edward Owens, Cambria township,	214 42
Fred. Arble, Carroll township,	2 50
A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown borough,	78 70
Patrick Dillon, Chest township,	68 42
John Wagner, Ches Springs borough,	99 55
J. H. Douglass, Clearfield township,	162 83
M. Quinn, Conemaugh borough, 1st Ward,	223 49
M. Quinn, Conemaugh borough, 2d Ward,	257 28
Joseph Adams, Croyle township,	132 13
Alexander Goughenour, E. Conemaugh,	38 62
C. J. Owens, Ebensburg, East Ward,	33 17
George Gurley, Ebensburg, West Ward,	98 16
John Furlong, Franklin borough,	3 74
B. Wise, Gallitzin township,	29 63
George Varner, Jackson township,	31 97
J. W. James, Johnstown, 2d ward,	42 83
M. McNamara, Johnstown, 3d ward,	293 22
A. B. Davis, Johnstown, 4th ward,	52 01
J. T. Harris, Johnstown, 5th ward,	61 26
August Eckenrode, Loretto borough,	44 53
M. Maloy, Millville borough,	69 84
H. McMonegal, Prospect borough,	43 62
C. T. Wolf, Summerhill township,	230 22
Jacob Byrne, Susquehanna township,	171 55
G. L. Bowser, Taylor township,	331 52
Joseph Myers, Washington township,	109 46
J. A. Gates, White township,	153 30
George Gillinger, Woodvale borough,	53 47
	$3 683 51

AMOUNT DUE FROM JUDGMENTS:

Jacob Gates and George Gates,	$554 49
Anthony McCoy and H. Bebe,	13 54
Wellington Carmen and others,	13 86
	$581 89

ASSETS.

Amount due on Judgments,	$ 581 89
Amount due from Collectors,	187 47
Amount due from Constables for 1873 & 74	930 14
Amount due from Constables for 1875,	3,683 51
Amount of cash in Treasury,	2,059 27
Balance due by County,	4,184 91
	11,627 19

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Orders,	$ 227 19
Outstanding Bonds,	11,400 00
	$11,627 19

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, do respectfully report that we have carefully examined the vouchers and accounts of the Receipts and Expenditures of the said county from the 21st day of January, A. D. 1875, to the 20th day of January, A. D. 1876, and do find them to be as stated, as also the foregoing statement of Liabilities and Assets of said county.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners office, Ebensburg, this 20th day of January, A.D. 1876.

FRANCIS P. M'CORMICK,
JOHN B. ROSS,
JAMES A. PORTER, } Auditors.

Given under our hands this 20th day of January, 1876.

JOSUE D. PARRISH,
REES S. LLOYD,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
Commissioners.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1876.

A Brief History of Alcohol.—Alcohol was invented 950 years ago by the son of a strange woman named Hagar, in Arabia. Ladies used it with a powder to paint themselves that they might appear more beautiful, and this powder was called alcohol. During the reign of William and Mary, an act was passed encouraging the manufacture of spirits. Soon after, intemperance and profligacy prevailed to such an extent, that the retailers of intoxicating drinks put up signs in public places, informing the people that they might get drunk on a penny, and have some straw to get sober.

In the sixteenth century, distilled spirits spread over the continent of Europe. About this time it was introduced into the colonies, as the United States were then called. The first notice we have of its use in public life, was among the laborers in the Hungarian mines in the fifteenth century. In 1751, it was used by the English soldiers as a cordial. The alcohol from Europe was made from grapes and sold in Italy and Spain as medicine. The Genoese afterwards made it from grain, and sold it as medicine in bottles, under the name of the "water of life." Until the sixteenth century it was kept by apothecaries as a medicine. During the reign of Henry VII, brandy was first known in Ireland, and soon its alarming effects induced the government to pass a law prohibiting its manufacture. About 120 years ago it was used as a beverage, especially among the soldiers in the English colonies in North America, under the preposterous notion that it prevented sickness, and made men fearless in the field of battle. It was looked upon as a sovereign cure. Such is a brief sketch of its introduction into society as a beverage. The history of it is written in the wretchedness, the tears, the groans, the poverty and murder of thousands. It has marched through the land with the tread of a giant, leaving the impress of its footprints in the bones, sinew and life blood of the people.

* * *

How Coffee Came to be Used.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage of coffee, without which few persons in any half or whole civilized country in the world now make breakfast. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia or Upper Utopia.

The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to a superior of a monastery in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee, on the reports of shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries, and in about two hundred years it had reached Paris.

A single plant, brought there in 1714, became the parent stock of all the French coffee plantations in the West Indies, and the French and Spanish all over South America and the West Indies. The extent of its consumption now can hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consumes it at the cost, on landing, of from fifteen to [illegible] millions of dollars.

* * *

Creeping of Rails.—The "creeping" of railroad rails has attracted some attention of late, and, while we do not attempt to explain it, we offer a point on the fact that, on lines running North and South, the Western rail "creeps" faster than the Eastern rail—that is, this strange movement of the rail towards the South is more marked in one rail than in the other on the same track. Furthermore it has been noticed that on such a line the Eastern rail wears out the fastest. Both these points, we think, can be explained by the motion of the earth as it turns from the West towards the East. Everything that has free motion is dragged after the whirling globe; every wind that blows and every tide that moves feels the influence, and each train going North or South is pulled toward the East, and naturally presses the Eastern rail most heavily. The Western rail, being relieved of its share of weight, "creeps" more freely and quickly. It is also noticed that the wheels that run on the Eastern rail wear out first, and we can but think that this earth motion is the true cause. The practical side of this is that the Eastern rail and wheels should be stronger.

* * *

The State House in Miniature.—There is on exhibition in the building of the Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, a model of the old State House. It is made of German silver, the body portion being of red gilt, to imitate brick work. The miniature edifice is on a scale of three eighths of an inch to the foot and is complete in all its parts, every article of furniture in the original, even to the gavel which President Caven wields in the council chamber, being correctly reproduced. Peeping through the windows on the first floor you may see Independence Hall, with all its relics and antiquities, and through the back door may be seen the old bell. In the basement are the works of the clock, and the hands on the dial mark the time as accurately as those on the tower of the old State House itself. The model was made by Mr. J. Dean Benton for Mr. E. C. Knight, and occupied its ingenious maker over a year. Mr. Knight intends to exhibit it at the Centennial before removing it to his house.

* * *

The surest remedy for chapped hands is to rinse them well after washing with soap, and dry them thoroughly by applying Indian meal or [illegible] powder.